REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette. [With Supplement.

No. 9,325—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

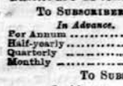
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PEGUA, 1,236 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, on SATURDAY, the 28th Sept. 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where Inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

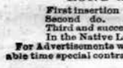
The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Bissell, on MONDAY, the 30th September 1878, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 310	Rs. 190	Rs. 60	Without Wines
Suez	300	220	80	
Port Said	280	240	50	
Messina	340	240	140	
Naples	340	240	140	
Leghorn	360	240	140	
Genoa	360	240	140	
Marseilles	350	250	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

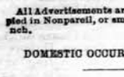
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF SEPTEMBER.



THE Fine Screw Steamer CELLA, 1,666 Tons, W. Ho Lees Commander.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 10, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. POLUCE, Captain G. Raguin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 26th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 370	„ 295	„ 142 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & N. Company.

Fasso n ouse, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer AFGHAN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Master or Owners of the S.S. MARINA, now laying in the Harbour, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any member of the said ship's crew.

P. RAMSEY,
Master.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION as a PIECE GOODS SALESMAN, or as an Assistant in an European Mercantile Firm by a young and respectable Parsee. He commands a thorough experience in the Trade, can arrange Indents, and has a complete knowledge in Prints and Fancy Goods. He has served several European Mercantile firms for upwards of 20 years, and for the last five years he was engaged as a salesman in one of the oldest and most respectable firms in Bombay. He holds unexceptional testimonials of character and profidiency, and is in a position to give most satisfactory references. Apply to "B," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons, H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— SUMATRA	2468 450	W. A. Seaton	30th Sept.
(s) MALWA	2933 450	W. E. Breese	Monday.
— KHIVA	2669 450	G. Lee	14th do.
(s) DECCAN	3429 550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
GWALIOR	2739 450	J. C. Babot

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3026 500	G. N. Hector .... 11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows :—

A very splendid and fancy collection of latest design glassware suitable for presentation comprising of lady's and gents toilet frames, bockquet holders, and flower vases, inkstands in various designs, table, dessert, tea, and salt spoons, salt baskets, powder boxes, thermometers, card and jewel stands, clocks, statues, paper knives, fancy jars, &c.

2 case Pure an figures and busts.
Few cases sherry and port.
50 boxes Fuccomier's brandy.
2 iron single door safes.
1 iron double door safes.
3 cases Byjnath tea plantations, Pekoe Souchong tea each 1 lb. packet, packed at Himalayas.

On account and risk of whom it may concern :—
25 cases amaroos, damaged, will sell without reserve.
AT 5 P.M.
1 mahogany semi-grand piano.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, WOOD WORK, IRON, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Architectural Executive Engineer, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the New High Court compound, on FRIDAY the 4th October 1878 at 1-30 P.M., the following :—

Large quantity of teakwood rafters, round spars (Gudhum), old scantlings, trusses, purlins, plankings, corrogated iron, sheetings, manilla and coir rope, plaster of Paris mouldings in variety, 1 and 2 inch water meters, W. iron pipes, cost iron urinals, iron chains, old and scrap iron, tiles, Mintons tiles broken, small pieces of marbles, lamp with wheels, coir string, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, September 28th 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Groundby a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credits
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRAND & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,
CONSIST OF
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are is *statu quo*.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Re. 1 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS "DICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poisons and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address "GALEN.
Umballa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.,

WILL sail about the 5th October for LIVERPOOL direct. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 27th September to the 5th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

Wm. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th September 1878.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY up to 12 noon of the 16th October 1878, for the performance of the PRINTING WORK for the Municipality from 1st December 1878 to 30th November 1879.

Forms of Tender may be obtained on payment of 8 annas and samples of the Forms to be printed seen at this Office after the 1st proximo. A Deposit of Rupees 1,000 will be required from the successful tenderers.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23th Sept, 1878.

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have received a large supply of the celebrated HALF TOLA INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, manufactured expressly for them—a cream-laid paper of pleasant surface and medium thickness—one sheet and one square envelope are under the Half Anna postage rate.

Per 5 Quire Packet	Rs. 1 4 0
Per 100 Envelopes	„ 1 4 0
Per Ream (20 Quires)	„ 4 0 0
Per 400 Envelopes	„ 4 0 0

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

B. S. MADON AND COMPANY,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

PRESCRIPTIONS are prepared with great care, with pure Medicines, at reasonably low prices. The Dispensing Department is kept open day and night under the entire supervision of qualified European Assistants.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WITH reference to the notice of the undersigned dated 6th instant, the date up to which Tenders for Police clothing will be received, is hereby EXTENDED from 20th September to 31st October 1878 ; and the DATE for OPENING the same, from TUESDAY 1st October to FRIDAY 1st November 1878. The cloth to be supplied, as per sealed specimens, must be not less than 55 inches in width.

ELPH. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

Poona, 27th September 1878.

नोटीस.

पोलिसांस कपडे करणे आहेत.

मध्यभागांतील सर्व दिखिक्ट पोलिसांस कपडे करावयाकरितां कापड पुरविण्याची टेंडरें पाठविण्याविषयीं कंत्राक्ट घेणारे सर्व लोकांस खालीं सहीकरणार यांजकडून तारीख ६ सप्तंबर सन १८७८ इसवीची नोटीस प्रसिद्ध करण्यांत आली आहे. त्या नोटिसींत टेंडरें पाठविण्याची आखेर तारीख ३० सप्तंबर १८७८ ही आहे तीं बदलून तारीख ३१ अक्टोबर सन १८७८ ठरविली आहे ; व तसेच टेंडरें उघडण्याचा दीवस तारीख १ अक्टंबर मंगळवार हा होता तो बदलून तारीख १ नवंबर १८७८ शुक्रवार हा ठरविला आहे.

सिक्केसुद नमुण्याप्रमाणें जें कापड पुरावाक्याचें आहे त्याची रुंदी ९५ इंचापेक्षां कमी असूनये.

तारीख २० सप्तंबर सन १८७८. पुणे.

ELPH. P. ROBERTSON,
कमीशनर मध्य भाग.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

ARE now offering a splendid assortment of

BEST QUALITY G. B. D. BRIAR PIPES
SMALL SIZES. MEDIUM SIZES.
LARGE SIZES.
STRAIGHT STEMS. CURVED STEMS.
AMBER MOUTH PIECES.
IVORY MOUTH PIECES.
HORN MOUTH PIECES.
WITH CASES OR WITHOUT CASES.
At varying and reasonable prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED,

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE undersigned will be glad to treat personally with CONTRACTORS for the ERECTION of a COTTON PRESS at AHMEDNUGGUR. Apply at the Office of WILLOUGHBY LEGEYT & Co., 13 Elphinstone Circle, or at my house, Mandvie Bunder. ARGUN NURSEE.

NOTICE.—A RESPECTABLE EUROPEAN WOMAN is desirous of taking charge of children or accompanying a Lady to England, in consideration of a free passage and a small remuneration. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a Captain in a British Regiment, an EXCHANGE into the Staff Corps of either of the three Presidencies. Apply stating terms to "STAFF CORPS," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

THE ARGYLL COLLEGE, PANCHGANI, will be OPENED on the 1st of October. Early application is necessary as only a limited number of pupils can be received. Apply to the SECRETARY.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Red and White in Quarts and Pints, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 24 per case. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. T-E SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTIST' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS,
In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS,
In Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues can be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

RARITY ! RARITY !! RARITY ! ! !

SUPERFINE INDIAN TEA,

DIRECT FROM AN EUROPEAN PLANTATION.

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a small consignment of select, choice, and unassorted Tea from David Maloney, Esq., late of Holta Tea Company, Kangra Valley. This rare Tea is guaranteed pure and unadulterated from young and vigorous plants, superior in strength and flavour to Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, and in the best style of manufacture.

In 1 lb. fancy boxes, especially made for presentation, at Rs. 2 per lb.

Samples in tin boxes, 6 annas each.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,

APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Constant supplies of various kinds of Indian Teas direct from European Planters. A large stock of Indian Teas always on hand to select from.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES.

GENUINENESS is SECURED to the PURCHASER, each Bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's Patent Seal Capsule, and also label.

Parties who have been in the habit of purchasing W. & A. Gilbey's Wines and Spirits in the United Kingdom can obtain the same Brands from the Sole Agents for this Presidency.

FORBES AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY,

AND FROM THE RETAIL SUB-AG

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay,

AND

Mr. R. PHILLIPS, Poona.

Catalogues furnished on application.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON de NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash. Per Case. Rs.	A.			Credit. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	*	ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	*	ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	*	ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
33	0	*	ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	*	ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall== 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	*	ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	*	ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
			Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
			Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	**	TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	***	THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	****	FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUE, Crawford Market.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels will be OPENED to VISITORS from the 1st October next. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season :—

PARBUT HOUSE, an excellent view, well-furnished and fitted for two families. Rent Rs. 350.
WADIA LODGE, a large bungalow, good view and furnished. Rent Rs. 250.
WALKER'S COTTAGE, beautiful view and furnished. Rent Rs. 200.
KEEP RAKE, nice view. Rent Rs. 250.
BUND SIDE. Rent Rs. 200.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received ; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Prices for Cash Quarts ... Rs. 4 0 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... „ 2 12 „ 7 doz.
Hogshead ... „ 53 0 per hhd.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

WINES, &c.

FOR SALE, by J. C. BUSHBY & Co. No. 2, Dean Lane.

	Net Cash
CHAMPAGNE—	
" Perinet & Fils"..Qts. per doz.	Rs. 43 0
SHERRY—	
" Barton & Co."... „ „	„ 12 0
BORDEAUX—	
" Cissac Medoc"... „ „	„ 14 0
GINGER ALE—	
" Cantrell & Cochrane's," full size bottles	„ 4 0

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

SHIPPING HOUSES at home honor us with their support, as do many of the principal Club Houses.

Permit us to inform the Public that we have

13 assortment of Sherry Wines to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Clarets, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the 'Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

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PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY
CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, Rs. 10 to 14.
FINE BLACK & BLUE SERGE SUITS, Rs. 26

HUMMUM STREET.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,

A blending of the finest old Campbletown and Islay Whiskies, selected for us from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and now largely consumed in India.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US

Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Soda Water.....	per dozen...	Rs.	0 12
Tonic Water ...	„ ...		1 0
Lemonade	„ ...		1 0
Gingerade	„ ...		1 0
Potash Water.	„ ...		0 12
Seltzer Water.	„ ...		1 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
CALICO FANCY BALL,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH,
AT THE TOWN HALL,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,
HONORARY COLONEL OF THE CORPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress ; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed.

Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

To meet

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1878.

THE dulness which has affected trade here generally for so long continues, business being almost at a standstill. A return of fine weather will, it is hoped, have a beneficial effect, but so far there is little increase in the Import demand on the transactions of July and August, whilst our Export trade is considerably less.

Complications on the Frontier, which now appear inevitable, will naturally have a depressing influence on trade throughout India; one of the first consequences will probably be dearer money, and subsequently a decrease in even the present limited demand for manufactured goods. At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the rates of Interest and Discount.

The commercial telegrams from London of yesterday's date report little alteration in the Produce Markets: Coffee is unchanged. The week's Landings amount to 700 tons, the Deliveries to 1 200, and the stock is at present 20,000 tons. The excitement in Cocoanut Oil has apparently subsided and rates are giving way, the quotations now being £48-15s. for Ceylon and £65 for Cochin. A further decline of 1s is advised in Cocoanuts, which are now down to 94£. French Rentes are still quoted at 113f. Exchange on India for 60 days' sight Bills continues at 1s, 7 11-16d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 79 for Fours and Rs. 83¼ for Fours-and-a-half. Bar Silver is still quoted 51½d. to 51¾d. per oz.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday supplies were freely offered, the sales amounted to Rs. 7,000, of which 1,200 were Surats. Rates are again lower, Mid. Orleans having declined to 6¾d. per lb. and Fair Dholleras and Oomraotee to 5-16d. and 5¾d. per lb. respectively. The New York telegrams continue to quote Mid. Uplands at 11⅛, and Futures at 10⅞ cents per lb. Yesterday's Receipts amounted to 19,000 bales.

In Manchester the Piece Goods Market was dull, but quotations are unchanged. From Messrs. Smith, Edwards and Co.'s monthly circular, which arrived by yesterday's Mail, we extract the following for from cheering accounts of the state of the Manchester Market:—"The losses now sustained by the trade are heavier than any time since a moderate range of prices was reached after the American war; whilst Cotton was advancing the loss was not so severe, as the trade held fair stocks both of the raw material and the manufactured article; but now, when the advance in Cotton has been arrested, the miserable margin between the raw material and the price at which the Yarn can be sold in Manchester is painfully realised, and still more the small margin between Yarn and Calicoes."

The periodical auction of Colonial Wools in London commenced yesterday, when the competition was good at last sales prices. The quantity to be offered amounts to 14,000 bales.

In the Seed Markets in London a further decline of 6d. per quarter is reported in Linseed, Bombay being now quoted at 52s. 6d. per quarter. Rapeseed is dull at previous quotations.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning with a firmer feeling, the Banks only being buyers at an advance of 1-32d. on our yesterday's quotations. As the day wore on rates advanced a further 1-32d. to 1-16th per Rupee, owing to the tone of the Calcutta Market, where there has been more doing at hardening rates in anticipation of the Doorgah Poojah holidays. The possibility of a Frontier War, and consequently dearer money is also influencing our market, but with the very small amount of House Paper still offering here, and a fortnight's holidays in prospect in Calcutta, the feeling of temporary excitement which has ruled here during the day seems to be hardly justified. The two sales of Council Drafts in London before the Doorga Poojahs are finished will also be an element of weakness. The allotment of Council Drafts to-day will probably be above last week's rates, and is. 7 13-16d. to 1s. 7¾d. are the rates looked for. Our closing quotations are as follows, viz:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2-13½.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 on demand and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight Paper.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Here there is still nothing doing, and our quotations are for the rates now ruling in Calcutta, and shew a further decline in the Old Loans—viz, Fours and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 85¼. The value of the New Four and-a-half per cent. Loan is unchanged at Rs. 101.

SHARES.—In Bank Shares Bombays are again rather easier, being now quoted at Rs. 715. Nationals have also given way Re. 1 per share. In Land Companies Colabas have declined to Rs. 850 and Freres to Rs. 112. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip the tendency is still downwards. Bombay United Shares have declined Rs. 10, Coorlas Rs 15, Durrumseys Rs. 45, Flemings Rs. 15, Great Easterns Rs. 10, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 5, Madras United Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, Morarjees Rs. 30, Noviad Rs. 50, Soondercas Rs. 20, and Sholapore Rs. 10. In Miscellaneous Shares that are no changes to report.

COTTON is very dull, but dealers continue to hold their stocks freely, as until arrivals come in more freely from up-country, the local mills must buy from the available supplies. Crop prospects are unchanged, and are, with the exception of Broach, still very favourable.

PIECE GOODS.—the market is steady, but not much doing.

FREIGHTS depressed at 10s. to 12s. 6d. per ton for tonnage via Canal to Liverpool.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 21st September 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,188	0	0
Merchandize	30,359	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0
Telegraph	628	0	0
Total Rs....	64,845	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1877.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,264	0	0
Merchandize	34,359	0	0
Other Receipts	5,0 0	0	0
Telegraph	578	0	0
To'al Rs.....	84,229	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	19,375	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP WILTSHIRE, 1,460 tons, Captain E. P. Ellis, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE SHIP SIERRA MADRONA, 1,429 tons, Captain P. Murdock, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUTTIALA, 494 tons, Captain R. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. LUSITANIA, 1,726 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Southampton, brought the following cargo:—2 748 packages piece goods, 293 bales twist, 214 packages provisions, 24 cases cochineal, 34 cases tobacco, 103 packages papers, 1,000 packages steel, 121 casks beer, 34 packages cider, 14 packages oil, 89 packages paint, 10 cases boots, 25 cases soap, 60 cases copper, 156 cases brass, 231 packages oilmenstores, 14 cases saffron, 53 packages varnish, 48 packages wine, 4 packages specie, 48 bundles elephant teeth, 4 cases wax, 23 packages munjeet, and many packages merchandise.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
25	Estepona (s)	Betham	Coast and Calcutta.
	Puttiala (s)	Macaulay	Coast and Calcutta.
	Allandale	Chappel	Bussorah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Wiltshire, Ellis, to Moulmein.
Ship Sierra Madrona, Murdock, to Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
23	Mirzapore (s)	.....	Southampton.
	Almora (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
21	Malwa (s)	.....	Southampton.
22	Chimsura (s)	.....	Bombay & S P.
	Hermmiller	.....	Colombo.
	Her Majesty	.....	London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Mirzapore:—From Southampton to Madras—Mr and Mrs Carter, Col Fruce, and Mr Hughes.
Per s.s. Almora, from London to Madras—Mrs Fletcher, Mrs Schmidt Mr Brackenburg, Mrs Wrangton, Mr Wyatt, two J and Mrs Nicholson, Mr Stephenson, Mr Wilkins and Mr Middleton.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14 Kwang Tung, I G, ss, Elton, from Berbara.
20 Wild Swan, H M, ss, Dacres, from Cruise.
30 Chilterne, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Sept. 7 County of Sutherland, Bain, from Newport.
11 Khiva, ss, Lee, from Venice.
11 Arcadia, s, Millatovich, from Constantinople.
11 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, from London.
11 Commissariat, s, Sutherland, from Bussorah.
12 Tarin Topan, barque, Bechelder from Zanzibar.
13 Nenaul, s, Murray, from Bombay.
13 Milton, ss, Johnson, from Cardiff.
14 Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Zanzibar.
15 Marlborough, ss, Lailey, from Cardiff.
16 European, ss, Stphorpe, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11 Khiva, ss, Lee, to Bombay.
11 Arcadia, ss, Millatovich, to Bussorah.
11 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, to Calcutta.
11 Commissariat, ss, Sutherland, to London.
12 County of Sutherland, ss, Bain, to Bombay.
13 Nepaul, ss, Murray, to London.
16 Kwang Tung, I G ss, Elton, to Berbara.
16 European, ss, Stphorpe, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Wild Swan H M, ss, Dacres, from Cruise.
Chilterne, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Tarin Topan, barque, Bechelder from Zanzibar.
Milton, ss, Johnson, from Cardiff.
Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Zanzibar.
Marlborough, ss, Lailey from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—101 bundles hoop iron, Moorsdally Gulamally.
Rydall Hall s—25 cases port wine, Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Shah.

FROM LONDON.

India s—150 barrels slum, Morarjee Nathu.
Hirjeebhoy s—12 bottles quick-silver, P J Lam and Co.
Mallowdale, 25 cases brandy, P S Pochajee.
Alnwick Castle s—7 packages medicine other sorts. Nuthoo Mooljee; 70 cases brass sheets, Framjiee Pesotbhoy; 4 cases silvered plate glass, Mahamedally Esoofbhoy; 4 cases earthenware, Moosa Eyeb; 5 casks safety fuse, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

FROM GENOA.

India s—130 cases brandy, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battliwalla.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—56 packages bottle corks. D D Shah; 2 hogsheads and 100 cases claret, and 25 cases vermouth, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battliwalla.
Faune, 75 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celia s—26 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 20 bales wool, Nursee Jaitha.
Rydall Hall s—607 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 12 cwts cole yarn, Bhanjee Pursbotum and Co; 25 bales wool, Callianrag Lockraz; 500 bags rice, Khimjee Vulubdas.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—700 bags rice, Hajee Woomeroy; 4,500 cwts linseed Finlay, Scott and Co; 3 bales hides, Allarukhia Sazen.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—375 cwts pepper, Rahimtoolabhoy Khayraz; 1 bale woolen carpets, C Grondons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—21 cwts G horns, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 39 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 95 bales twist, The Albert Mill and Co; 20 bales twist, The Anglo Indian S and W Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Ellias Ally; 28 chests opium, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy; 149 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 bales twist, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 150 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 24th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·736
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·917
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·3
General Direction of Wind	S, SSW, W, SSE, S, WSW, S, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	296
Fall of Rain during the month	0·25
Total fall during the month	14·88
,, year	103·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th Sept.	0·01

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 26.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

128-78—Venyeckrao H—Pohaba Gower Mahatra and others v/s Mahadoo Naig Mahatra and another—Jefferson and P. for Claim.

601-77—Fletcher and Smith—Nursey Kessowjee vs Rahim Asgar and another—Tyabjee and Sons Thaichunker N.

For Investigation under Section 4/8 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Culloobai vs Jumnadas Manockchund and another.
In person—Hosum Cassum vs Mariambai.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Cunliffe, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Simmonds, Surg, from sick leave, from England.
Thompson, Surg, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Stanley, Lieut, 11th Regt, from leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Godfrey, Col, 35th Madras N I, from leave, to Kamptee.
Coles, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to Broach.
Fellows, Lieut Col, 8th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Poona.
Hamilton, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, from leave, to Poona.
Bagshawe, Capt, 35th Madras N I, from leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 25th Sept. 1878.

HE the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Deolali Depot—Lieut J Staepole, H M's 17th Foot, Quarter-Master during the trooping season, to continue to officiate as Adjutant till the arrival of Capt Harris.

4th Regt N I (Rifles)—Lieut D C W Harrison, attached to 9th N I, to be Wing Officer, vice Major W Seton, appointed Wing Commander.

9th N I—Lieut H Godfray, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 4th N I, is transferred to 9th N I as Wing Officer.

25th N I—Lieut W Birdwood, attached to 26th N I, to rejoin his regiment.

15th N I—Sub-Lieuts Forbes and Baker, attached to H M 2nd Foot, to join, to join forthwith.

Surg H Adey is placed on general duty Presidency circle, with effect from Sept 17.

Surg R Bates, being relieved of his duties with the Indian Expeditionary Force, will proceed to rejoin his appointment, 7th N I.

Vet Surg P Constant is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad for duty with G-2 R A, and accompany it to Deesa, where it moves in relief.

The following regimental orders have been confirmed:—

24th N I—Regtnl order dated Sept 8th, directing Lieut A A Pearson to be Station Staff Officer, Mahidpur, vice Lieut W Lyster.

H M 15th Foot—Regtnl order dated Sept 16th, directing Capt F Allen to be member of committee of pay-mastership, vice Capt H Parker.

H M 66th Foot—Regtnl order dated Sept 7th, directing the undermentioned officers to be members of the Committee of Pay-mastership: Capt W Kay, president, Capt A Woodford and Lieut M Murphy, members.

9th N I—Regtnl order dated July 31st, directing Sub-Lieut R Preston, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Master, vice Major H Morse.

Regtnl order dated Aug 23rd, directing Lieut-Col V Sibthorpe, offg 2nd Comnd, to officiate as Comnd. Major V Birch, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comnd. Major C Coles, Wing Officer to officiate as Wing Commdr, in succession to Lieut Col G Hasson, proceeding on furlough.

29th N I—Regtnl order, dated Sept 8th, directing Capt R Humfrey, Adjutant, to perform the duties of Qr Master, in addition to his own, vice Lieut L McCudden, sick.

12th N I—Regtnl order, dated Sept 16th, directing Lieut C Mahon, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut E Balfe, proceeding on furlough.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence: Lieut W Ward, H M 15th Foot, to Mount Abu for 30 days from date of departure, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 20.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th N I—Lieut Colonel R H Ingis, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command, vice Colonel Pogson, removed to general duty from this day. Captain Handcock, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to be Wing Commander, vice Ingis. Lieut Bolleau, from the 41st N I, to be Wing Officer, vice Handcock, promoted. Lieut Westmoreland is confirmed in the appointment of Wing Officer, vice Crohan, deceased.

Major H N Jones, R A, is directed proceed from Simla to Gibraltar, and join No. 3 Battery 11th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

12th Lancers—Lieut Archdale, to England, for nine months on private affairs.

3rd Foot—Captain Kelsall, for fifteen days, thence to England for fifteen months on private affair.

67th Foot—Lieut Connellan, to England, for six months on private affairs.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Sept 19.)

The services of Mr Tupper, Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, for the purpose of acting as Under-Secretary in that Department.

The Rev W C Bromehead, Chaplain of Murree, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years.

Mr R Dick, Professor, Government College, Lahore, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year.

Captain Abbott, 19th Bengal Lancers, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Mean Meer, in addition to his other duties.

Mr H Hunter, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, is reduced to the bottom of the 3rd Grade.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 21.)

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint A Wilson, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the room of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Markby.

The services of Captain Abbott, Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Meean Meer, in addition to his regimental duties.

The services of Colonel Ardagh, late a Commissioner in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, having vacated his appointment on succession to Colonel's allowances.

The Rev Baker Morrell, Junior, Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr L G Smith to officiate on probation as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. Mr Smith is posted to Bengal.

Mr Anstruther, Assistant Conservator of Forests British Burma, is transferred to Bengal.

The following extract from Force orders issued by the Officiating Commandant, Erinpoora Irregular Force, dated 21st Nov 1877, is confirmed:—Lieut C E Wheeler, Adjutant, Erinpoora Irregular Force, to perform the duties of 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer in addition to his own, consequent on Captain Resnick taking over charge of the Magistrate's Office at Aboo.

The following further promotions in the Graded List of Political Officers are made:—Captain D Robertson, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive pro tempore. Captain Dalrymple to be Political Assistant, 2d Class, substantive pro tempore, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Colonel C R Blair and Major F W Bolleau are permitted to draw the Command allowances of their new appointments without the formality of assuming charge as required by the Pay Code for India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, 20th September 1878.

The following promotions are made:—

Infantry, Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A S Smith, to be Colonel with Colonel's allowance.

Infantry, Major Vivian (Staff Corps) to be Lieut-Colonel.

Cadre of the late 20th N I, Captain (Brevet Major) C R Cook (Staff Corps) to be Major.

Infantry, Major C B Berdmore, to be Lieut-Colonel.

Cadre of the late 60th N I, Captain C McNeile (Staff Corps), to be Major.

Infantry, Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G G Anderson, to be Colonel with Colonel's allowance.

Infantry, Major W E Chambers (Staff Corps), to be Lieut-Colonel.

Cadre of the late 19th N I, Capt. (Brevet Major) C G J B Barnett (Staff Corps), to be Major.

Infantry, Major R W Sartorius, to be Lieut-Colonel.

Cadre of the late 72nd N I, Captain T Dawes (Staff Corps), to be Major.

Infantry, Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) O'Brien Palmer, to be Colonel with Colonel's allowance.

Infantry, Major Brevet (Lieutenant-Colonel) Birch (Staff Corps), to be Lieut-Colonel.

Cadre of the late 21st N I, Captain (Brevet Major) W Campbell, to be Major.

Infantry, Major H C Garden to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Cadre of the late 57th N I Captain J Macnair (Staff Corps), to be Major.

Major M C Farrington, 51st Foot, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, vice Lieut-Colonel A Schmid, 1 9th Foot, who vacates on promotion.

Colonel Brown, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, and Officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Captain Cautley, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, and Officiating Military Accountant 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Captain Thomas, Military Accountant, 3rd class, and Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class 2nd grade.

Lieut Surgeon Assistant Military Accountant, and Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, vice Col C S Elliot, Military Accountant, appointed Commissary General, Madras.

Colonel Hay, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade.

Colonel Armstrong, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, vice Colonel Hay.

Captain Thomas, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, vice Colonel Armstrong.

Lieut Macpherson, Assistant Military Accountant, and Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, vice Captain Thomas.

Captain Egan, Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class, vice Lieut Macpherson.

Major M A Rowlandson, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

Lieut-Colonel Lane, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

Major Burlton, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class; Major O'Donel, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; Major Judge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class; Lieut Speedy, sub Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; vice Colonel Ogilvie, Assistant Commissary General, on furlough.

Lieut Hawkes, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Lieut Gubbins, Squadron Officer and Officiating Adjutant 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Stewart, promoted.

Lieut Sorell, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, 4th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, vice Lieut Mason, transferred to the 4th Infantry; and to be Adjutant, vice Captain A J Garrett, promoted.

Lieut Mason, Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, and Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be Wing Officer 4th Infantry, vice Lieut Sorell, transferred to the 3rd Infantry, but to continue to officiate as Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Chitty, Bombay Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Drew, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Colonel Newmarch, R E, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P W Department, British Burmah, private affairs, for two years.

Captain Becher, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 11th N I, private affairs, for two years.

Captain Mosley, Wing Officer 3rd Punjab Infantry, private affairs for one year and ninety-three days.

Lieut Dunsford, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 34th N I, medical certificate.

Lieut Pilkington, R E, Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, urgent private affairs, for three months.

Lieut-Colonel Brevet Colonel) Davidson, Deputy Commissary General, Lower Calcutta, to all wed leave of absence in India for thirty days on medical certificate.

Honorary Lieut and Deputy Assistant Commissary M Gaynor, P W Department, to retire from the service, or abliscation on an invalid pension of Rs. 140 per measem.

Hospital Apprentice A G Mac Millan, Subordinate Medical Department, is appointed to the service.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W C Hamilton, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £156-5, capitalized value of annuity £4,380.

The services of Surgeon Major T Odevaine, 34th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieut A C Foley, R E, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Assistant Apothecary R Lewis, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Wood is appointed to the P W Department as a Storekeeper, 2nd grade.

Lieut-Colonel W R Johnson, Superintendent Engineer, Mysore, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Lieut H L Wells, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Beloochistan, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

Mr S Riddle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred to the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

Major D R Trail, R E, Examiner of Accounts, Western System of State Railways, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Major Lambert, R E, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is transferred to the Western System of State Railways, and appointed, in addition, to Examiner of Accounts during the absence of Major Trail.

Mr R R Williams, Examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, temporary rank, will continue to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Major Lambert, or until further orders.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES, &c.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules for the grant of travelling allowance to warrant medical officers in civil employ:—

I.—A warrant medical officer holding an appointment in the Survey Department under the Government of India is entitled to travelling allowance under the rules prescribed for that Department.

II.—A warrant medical officer holding any other civil appointment for which a scale of travelling allowance has been specially sanctioned by the Government of India is entitled to travelling allowance that scale.

III.—Any other warrant medical officer in civil employ is entitled, subject to the general rules for officers in civil employ, to travelling allowance at three tenths of the pay of his grade for periods of absence from his head-quarters, or at four annas a mile travelled, provided that the allowance shall not be drawn at both rates for the same day.

CALENDAR FOR SEPT. & OCT., 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon.....26th, 7h., 16 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Th. 26	.....	5 51	5 52	10 47 m 11 21 a	4 40 m 5 3 a
Fri. 27	.....	5 51	5 51	11 22 m ...	5 22 m 5 40 a
Sat. 28	.....	5 52	5 50	0 4 m	6 5 m
Sun. 29	Michaelmas-Day, 15th Sunday after Trinity	5 52	5 49	Noon. 0 46 m 0 29 a	6 18 a 6 37 m 7 0 a
Mon. 30	.....	5 52	5 48	1 13 m	7 30 m
Oct. Tues. 1	.....	5 52	5 47	1 17 a 2 10 m	7 42 a 8 16 m
Wed. 2	.....	5 52	5 47	2 9 a 3 13 m 2 45 a	8 29 a 9 7 m 9 19 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
ICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—September 22nd, at Bombay, the wife of Captain A. C. Clark, of a daughter.
OLLIVANT—September 16th, at Surat, the wife of E. C. K. Ollivant, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—September 20th, at Landour, the wife of Horace Bell, of a daughter.
CHALDECOTT—September 20th, at Umballa, the wife of Captain H. A. Chaldecott, R. H. A., of a daughter.
GORDON—September 16th, at Simla, the wife of Brigadier-General Gordon, of a daughter.
McMASTER—September 13th, at Kousanie, Almora, the wife of H. McMaster, Manager, Kousanie Tea Company, Limited, of a son.
MATHEWS—September 17th, at Negapatam, the wife of Mr. W. A. Mathews, of a son.
IRVING—September 17th, at Calcutta, the wife of George Irving, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANGELO—D'ROZARIO—September 23rd, at the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Madras, by the Rev E. M. Angelo (brother of the bridegroom), Mr Clement Angelo, Accountant at Messrs. Oakes and Co., to Miss Agnes D'Rozario.
JUDD—EMILIE—September 3rd, at George's Church, Penang, Walter Judd, M. S. T. E., to Rose Emilie, daughter of the late Captain F. Lowry, 25th, Bombay N. I.

DEATH.

ARATHOON—September 19th, at Calcutta, Arathoon Hyrapiet Arathoon, Esquire, aged 66 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1878.

A FEW days ago we remarked upon the present unsatisfactory condition of the native army, and endeavoured to show that while in the past the purposes for which it was organised and maintained were to preserve order and to defend British possessions against foes from within the peninsula itself, so now and for the future the chief objects for which the force ought to exist, and for which it must be thoroughly prepared, are to assist in overcoming and to insure against dangers arising from sources outside the country. We accordingly held that no sepoy or regiment should be borne on the strength of the military forces of the Empire that might not safely and without misgiving be sent by the side of British troops to go anywhere and do anything.

The necessities of the times require, we think, that while there is favourable opportunity, every wise and practicable measure should be taken to thoroughly organise and concentrate the resources of this Empire—to prepare and be ready for the trial that appears to be inevitably approaching. Not that we think there is any ground to be anxious about the result, to doubt that the designs of the Power which now has openly thrown aside the mask by which it hitherto sought to veil its designs, can only have one ending, the complete ruin and overthrow of that Power. But if the storm is to be weathered without damage, wise and suitable preparations must be made in time.

Apart from, and in addition to, these considerations, we believe a good deal of the future prosperity and welfare of the country is concerned in this military question. There can be no doubt that the present expenditure runs the revenue-producing capacity too closely. Continued deficits and an ever-increasing public debt can only have one ending—the ending that has overtaken Spanish and Turkish and that threatens Russian finance—an ending that may only be avoided by increasing the revenue or reducing the expenditure. An increase in the revenue, we know, is not to be looked for, and if we cannot increase the revenue, we must retrench and if we must retrench, we must reduce the expenditure on the army, there is no other course open; and that this question must some day be faced is inevitable. But when so faced, we believe that with even less than the present tax upon Imperial resources,—by which we mean the resources of our feudatories, as well as those more directly under control,—we think it will be found possible to dispose of a greater measure of military power—to send out of the country with greater safety a larger military force than is at present available. What is required is Imperial organization, the thorough elimination of whatever dangerous elements may exist within the country, and a police capable by itself of preserving order,—devoted more to that, its proper functions, than to its present occupation of getting up cases and providing evidence to suit the views of Government officials. We commend these questions to the legislative energies of our rulers. They will find a day passed in their consideration more conducive to public interests, more certain to result in credit to themselves, than whole years devoted to inventing unpopular and unjust Press and Licence Acts, or to devising unwise interferences with trade, of greater benefit than a thousand wearisome, meddling minutes upon forests, tanks, unfortunate railway officials, or other professional matters.

The most pressing question, that requiring immediate attention, is undoubtedly the position of the native army. Before we ask our feudatories to join in an imperial measure of defence, we ought to be perfectly certain that there are no holes to pick in our own establishments. For instance, what can be said in favour of a system of officering under which every youngster who joins the service if he does not outrageously misbehave himself, whether he has the ability or not, whether he is lazy or diligent, whether he is master of his profession or comparatively ignorant—is certain, if he lives long enough, to reach to the top of the tree,—to retire as a major-general on eleven hundred a year; a competency that should only be the reward of very hard work and very great merit. As human nature is at present constituted, it is utterly out of the question to expect efficiency under such a system. In all walks of life the great incentive to exertion and interest in one's calling is the hope of advancement or promotion, and where is the incentive to an officer in the Staff Corps who knows he is certain to become a captain in ten years, a major in twenty, a lieutenant colonel in twenty five, and so on? We will not repeat the well-known arguments showing, how at intervals, this system must result in periods when the majority of officers will have attained field rank, or in other periods, when regiments will be commanded by comparative youngsters. This part of the subject as well as the present unsatisfactory condition of the Madras and Bombay armies, officered as most of the corps are by half a dozen elderly gentlemen, has been sufficiently dilated upon in the columns of every journal in the country. We will simply repeat our remarks of the other day, that until this question is taken up and reformed, it should not be allowed to drop. The fact that the Duke of Cambridge has made a pleasant trip to Mal

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE SITUATION WITH AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

A Cabinet Council will not be held, as was expected, to discuss the Ameer's refusal to receive the British Mission, but the Indian Government will be left unhampered to pursue its own initiative in the matter.

Prevalent opinion favours the occupation by the British of the Khyber Pass and Candahar.

Latest accounts state that the fever among the troops in Cyprus is decreasing.

Consols yesterday closed at 94¼, being a further fall of ¼.

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, SEPT. 24.

The resistance offered by the Bosnians at Tuzla and Bjelina has collapsed, and the insurgents at both places have surrendered unconditionally.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Sarats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras ..... 5 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings 5-10½

8¼ lbs. do. 6-10½

40s. Mule Twist 0-9½

Exchange on India 60 days' sight ... 1-7 11-16.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 79

4½ per cent. do 83½

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 113½

Bar Silver ..... 51½ to ⅝

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 25.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine ; wind W. 4 ; thermometer 82 ; barometer 29·880. Fall of rain 33 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind S.E., N.W. Fall of rain 6 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-30 p. m.—Weather fine ; wind E.; thermometer 88 ; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind W. light ; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 9 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

		Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
	Previously registered...	102 86	110 68	108 70
Sept. 24	Tuesday	0 25	....	....
„ 25	Wednesday	.....	0 25	0 72
	Total.....	103 11	110 93	109 42
Fall up to 24th Sept. 1877.....		60 75	.....	.....
„ „ 25th „ „ „		.....	55 12	59 94

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

The total fall of rain at Tulsee up to 6 a.m. of the 22nd instant was 138 inches and 16 cents.

LIEUT. W. E. Stokes, of the 14th (King's) Hussars, having recently become insane, was sent from Bangalore to Madras on Saturday His case is a melancholy one. We believe that during a quarrel at mess, before the regiment left England, a claret jug was flung at the poor fellow's head, the blow rendering him senseless for some time. The shock seems to have been too much for his brain, and ever since he showed symptoms of not being all right there. A few days ago he became violent and had to be confined in the local lunatic asylum. He was taken to Madras under the care of an escort of the 14th Hussars, and a medical officer. From Madras he will be sent home.

CAPTAIN WOOLCOTT, commanding the P. and O. steamer Pekin, has supplied a China paper with a description of the typhoon he encountered during the passage from Hongkong. It is as follows :—At 0-30 a. m., on the 30th August, we passed Turnabout with the wind fresh from N. by E., but no indication of a typhoon. From that time until noon we passed several ships running with their fine weather sails set. At noon, finding the barometer going down slightly, and heavy rollers coming in from the eastward, causing the ship to roll heavily, I headed her out eastward, eased the engines to dead slow, and waited for a change of wind, which would have indicated whether the storm was to the north or south, but it remained steady from the same quarter. I now furled all awnings, battened down the hatchways, and prepared the ship for the worst. At 2 p. m. it blew a hard gale from N. and by E., which increased up to 7 p.m., when it blew a perfect hurricane with furious gusts and very confused sea. At 8 o'clock both the wind and sea decreased in violence. At 9 o'clock the wind fell light and hauled round to the S. by E., and continued light until midnight, when a sudden and terrific gust came from the S. S. W., accompanied with blinding rain and spray causing the ship to lay over on her port side at an angle of 35 degrees. At 0-15 a. m. on the 31st, the mail boat was washed clean away from the davits, and was by another sea washed half way up the mizen rigging and landed on the quarter deck. In the morning her anchor and chain were found on the top of the foremost davit, having fallen out of her when up in the rigging. At the same time the gig was crushed against the davits, and the port cutter, although at the davit heads, was, in a heavy lurch to port, filled, and had her bows rent open. The typhoon was at this time raging with terrific force, and the sea washing clean over the ship, she being quite at the mercy of the elements. Towards daylight the weather cleared up, but continued to blow a hard gale from the S. W. Examined ship fore and aft, and found a considerable quantity of water in the second class accommodation, and also in the purser's store on the port side. The lowest reading of the barometer was 28·54.

With reference to Russian proceedings in Central Asia, a St. Petersburg telegram, says the *Turkestan Gazette*, has published intelligence stating that the troops which were concentrated at Djama on the frontier of Bokhara were returning in eight columns, the last of which would re-enter Tashkend on the 30th of August. The telegraph is to be extended to Djama and Kaita Kuraan, thus prolonging the existing line from Tashkend passing through Khodjent, Oaratube (?), and Dzizakh to Samarkand. The Ameer of Bokhara has offered to furnish the necessary material for the telegraph poles and forage for the Russian cavalry during their stay in the Khanate. A few days before General Kauffman arrived at Samarkand, a special embassy from the Ameer arrived there to compliment the Russian commander in his name. General Kauffman will shortly send a friendly letter to the Ameer. The *Turkestan Gazette* adds, that as a result of the present state of things in Turkestan, the Russians have entered into direct communication with the Ameer of Afghanistan, and that the embassy of Major-General Stoletoff to the Ameer at Cabul is a first essay in this direction.

THE *Madras Mail* —It ill becomes the Government of India to show a feverish anxiety to woo and win the Amir. His friendship is of importance to us, and we are free to say so ; but we ought not to lead him to suppose that it is all-important. We should send an envoy, but we should not, pending the Amir's reply, assume the air of a suppliant. If he should give an evasive answer to our proposal, we may be driven to put pressure upon him ; but until the tenor of his answer is known, we should hope the best, and prepare for the worst. The negotiations, so far, do not seem to have been unsatisfactory. The Nawab has experienced none but the treatment due to the importance of his office, and we have no cause for any complaint on his account. Until their standing orders are suspended the Amir's officers in the Khyber are not free to allow such a body of troops as Sir Neville Chamberlain commands to pass. Major Cavagnari fruitlessly reminded the officer at Ali Musjid that the opposition he offered to the advance of the Mission would be taken as the Amir's act. But whose orders should a sentinel obey, those of his own general, or those of an emissary of the General of a probable enemy ? The pass is forbidden ground to such a Mission by a long standing compact, so the attempt to force the way has a rather disrespectful look about it, which may not improve matters at Cabul. If, in imitation of Afghan tactics, we had drawn a line at Jamrud, and forbidden the advance of an armed mission from Cabul to Peshawur without its first applying for and obtaining a passport, we might not care to hear that our neighbours had sent a regiment to Peshawur, without waiting the receipt of permission to enter our territory. The Amir is not bound to receive Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission merely because the Government of India want to send it to his capital, nor is he bound to give it a passport and arrange for its safe conduct. The Government of India should, therefore, have kept the Mission at Peshawur until his decision was known. They have preferred to take for granted that the Amir's reply will prove favourable, and they have made one impulsive step forward, and been driven in consequence to take two steps backward.

THE assembling of a fair at Dewalgaon Raja in Berar, on the 4th October, has been prohibited in consequence of cholera.

A CALCUTTA correspondent makes a remark which should be disquieting to passengers for Calcutta by sea. He points out that, according to the averages, the next autumn cyclone at the mouth of the Hooghly is several years over-due.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* contained the following announcement in a recent number :—"We hear that an ex-captain of the 11th Foot is about to bring out a gun in conjunction with an ex-captain of the United States army which, from a small brochure we have seen, promises to be an invention based on experience. It ought not to be missed by our Government." The gentleman referred to is, it is stated, Captain J. F. Trotter, a gentleman who has served sixteen years in the army and sold out in consequence of bad health. He had qualified as a military engineer some years previously in India.

MAJOR-GENERAL Thomas G. A. Oakes, C. B., died at Farnham, Surrey, on the 22nd ult. The deceased officer served in the Kaffir war, 1851 to 1853, and received the Cape medal. He also took part in the Crimean campaign, for his services in which he received the Crimean medal, with clasp for Sebastopol, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the fifth class of the Medjidie. He also served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, when, among other services, he commanded the cavalry brigade with the Saugor and Nerbudda field force in 1858 and 1859, under Sir G. C. Whitlock, K. C. B. He was rewarded with the Indian Mutiny medal, with clasp for Central India, and the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, besides being made a C. B. He was inspecting officer of yeomanry cavalry from the 1st of April, 1873, to the 30th of November, 1877, and resigned the appointment on his promotion to major-general on October 1, 1877.

Truth says—I am glad to see that Lieut-General Sir Sam Browne, K. C. S. I., C. B., V. C., is to officiate as military member of Lord Lytton's council during the absence on furlough of General Sir Edwin Johnson. Sir Sam Browne is a thorough soldier. By dint of hard fighting he worked himself up from an ensigncy in a native infantry regiment to an adjutancy of Irregulars, and then, taking a squadron down to Bengal in the Mutiny, he lost an arm, got a bullet through his leg, but earned a V. C. and majority for one of the most dashing exploits of the war. It is time that some military element should be infused into the war department at Simla. Ever since Lord Napier (then Sir Robert) was appointed Commander-in-chief in Bombay, the Viceroy's staff has been exceptionally weak in practical soldiers. Sir Henry Durand, as brave a man as ever buckled on a sword, was always more of a politician than a sapper ; Sir Henry Norman never commanded a company even in cantonments, and though theoretically well up in army matters generally, is profoundly ignorant of detail. He was succeeded by Sir Edwin, who led a battery in the Punjab campaign in '48, since which date he has been comfortably on the staff. Colonel Burne, C. B., the military secretary to the Government, has been twenty six years at the desk, and I believe I am justified in saying, has never served regimentally since '48, and has never seen a native regiment of the present type on parade. The consequence is that the best of all military training—regimental work—is overlooked in the selection of responsible officers, and all the best berths in the Indian army are held by men who for the past quarter of a century have revelled in fat staff appointments at Simla. I am wrong ; there are a few exceptions. C. M. Macgregor owes all to indomitable perseverance, sheer hard work, and gallantry that would have won a less modest man the Victoria Cross. Colonels Nowell Young and Oliver Newmarsh may attribute their fortune to a knowledge of the laws of whist. I wonder what His Royal Highness would say if he saw a return of the number of years spent in staff employ by the majority of the head-quarter people in India. Peter Lumsden and H. K. Burne certainly have put in a quarter of a century since first they donned the cocked hat, whilst Bobs, W. Gordon, C. C. Johnson, and others have been upwards of twenty years absent from regimental parades. The Duke may feel satisfied with the appearance of the Native Brigade at Malta, and he may rest assured that the 2nd Goorkhas and 9th Bengal Cavalry are a match for any troops they would meet in Asiatic Turkey, but for all that the system in vogue in the Indian army is utterly rotten. Regiments are inefficient for actual warfare, and the present method of filling up brigade commands and high staff appointments has but increased the streak of discontent which pervades all ranks out there.

THE CABUL MISSION.

[*Correspondent of Pioneer.*]

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

THE Mission has been dissolved, and Nawab Golam Hussein, the Viceroy's emissary, recalled from Cabul. Up to the moment of its departure there was great difference of opinion as to the prospects of the Mission ; the Peshawur authorities taking a favourable view of Sir Neville Chamberlain persistently the reverse. Although on hearing of the doubtful attitude of Faiz Mahomed, the Ameer's commandant at the Ali Musjid outpost, he wrote him more than one admirable letter of expostulation. The commandant endeavoured to tamper with the Khyberees, who had already promised a safe conduct for the Mission, and the Ameer, although civil to the Viceroy's emissary, would say no more than that it must remain at Peshawur until he had decided whether he would receive it or not, and that if he eventually determined in the affirmative, he would then let his convenience send down a messenger with invitation who would make suitable arrangements. Of course the Mission could not decently, or with any respect for British dignity, await the Ameer's pleasure, so it was very properly determined to force his hand. The result is known in the course of the parley at Ali Musjid. The commandant informed Captain Cavagnari that had he not been his personal friend, he would have shot him there and then. It is impossible that the Amir can disclaim the acts of his commandant because the Mir Akhor, who is believed to have been at Ali Musjid when the conference took place, did not leave Cabul until two days after Nawab Golam Hussein's arrival there. Another suggestive fact is, that Atta Shah Mahomed, the officer in charge of the Ameer's frontier relations, and which is known to be one of three men won over to Russian interests, visited Ali Musjid recently. It is, however, tolerably apparent that the Ameer has now set his back to the wall. The measures proposed to meet the present complication await the assent of the Home Government, without whose permission the border cannot be crossed. It is tolerably certain that Quetta will be strengthened, and a force sent to Tul at the mouth of the Koorum Valley, whose inhabitans are most friendly towards us. Meantime certain regiments have been warned for service. General Roberts gets command of the Koorum Valley force, and it is probable that a column, 6,000 strong, will assemble at Mooltan. The 59th and 17th Queen's and the 60th Rifles, the 23rd Pioneers, and a portion of the 10th Hussars are among those likely to be called upon. Sir Neville Chamberlain is negotiating with the pass men of the Khyber to throw in their lot with us. It is thought that the Commander-in-Chief favoured the idea of assembling a camp simultaneously with the despatch of the Mission, but every possible precaution was considered advisable to avoid in any way offending the Ameer, and every effort will now be made to avoid offending the susceptibilities of his subjects, vast numbers of whom are favourably disposed towards us. If civilized scruples may be supposed thrown away on the Ameer, they are still held applicable to the Russian, and it is Russia, not Cabul, with whom we are really dealing.

BILLIARDS.

COOK vs. STANLEY.

YESTERDAY evening these celebrated billiard-players played their first exhibition match in Bombay. The game was played at Temple Bar, where a new table by Messrs. Lazarus and Co. had been specially fitted up. Play commenced soon after 9 o'clock, in the presence of a large attendance of spectators. Cook opened the game with a miss in baulk to which Stanley responded with a miss under the side cushion off which Cook made a pretty jenny. He only added 6, however, to his score, when he broke down. It was soon evident that neither of the players was in form, and it is a pity that those who are responsible for the arrangements allowed them to play in public before they had time to recover from their sea voyage. During the first part of the game the scoring was very low, the highest breaks being two of 50 and 46 by Stanley and one of 33 by Cook. At the interval the game was called, Stanley 609, Cook 318. On resuming play both men showed in better form, Stanley making 4 breaks of 45, 48, 51 and 110 (the latter including 22 and 13 spots), while Cook made several breaks of over 30, the highest being 51. Eventually Stanley reached 999 to Cook's 705, when he broke down two or three times, which enabled Cook to raise his total to 767, when he unfortunately broke down and left Stanley a cannon, which the latter made, thus winning the game by 233 points. Stanley played a very pretty all-round game, and some of his strokes were loudly and deservedly applauded, particularly some of his run-through strokes. The largest number of consecutive spot strokes made by him was 23, but as a rule he seemed to prefer to play the all-round game. Cook was evidently quite out of form, although he played much better towards the finish of the game. Still a break of 51 as his best can hardly be considered up to champion form. There can be little doubt, however, that in a few days he will recover his form and show Bombay-wallas what his capabilities are. We cannot help finding fault with the way the marking was done. On at one occasion 15 points scored by Stanley were marked to Cook, while several fours and fives were only scored as twos and threes. We suggest the advisability of getting a European marker to call the game, as mistakes like those committed last night are enough to throw any one off his play. We understand that Cook and Stanley will play a return match this evening at Temple Bar.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observed in your issue of the 23rd inst. a letter under the head of "A Complaint," in which a poor soldier has been pensioned on Rs. 30 per mensem, which is less in the aggregate than is generally awarded to a sergeant. Surely there is something radically wrong in such an award, more especially when the old soldier had upwards of 28 years' service, and the last four years and two months as a warrant officer. A sergeant major gets £54-15 per annum. I cannot conceive, therefore, why one holding a superior rank to a sergeant major should be pensioned on less than a sergeant. I am confident that if the Governor and Commander-in-Chief were to call for the orders on the subject of pensions (Royal Pension Warrant of 1876) they would rectify the glaring error that has been allowed to be made to the injury of an old British soldier.

ONE WHO FEELS FOR HIM.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject of funds for the maintenance of the Bombay Volunteer Band has again, I am glad to notice, been brought to light in your columns by "Un Vieux Moustache," and the sooner some steps are taken to relieve the volunteer officers who are generously contributing their *extra* mite, the better for all concerned. I think the Volunteers have a greater claim on the Government at whose disposal the lives of Volunteers are placed for any kind of service, and who are bound, on the honour of soldiers, to turn out, fully armed, at any part of the day or night, and this call I have not the slightest doubt would be cheerfully responded to. Now, Sir, the Government allows about a lakh of rupees towards the "Police Grant," and a further sum of Rs. 12,000 for the Powder Magazine. Well, I am sure, any State help they get in this respect will be appreciated by every member in it who, in addition to his monthly subscription, subscribes something towards the Band Fund also. Say the Government allows an annual grant of Rs. 3,000, to which may be added the anticipated sum of Rs. 2,400 to be secured by some public-spirited member of the Worshipful Corporation of the "Urbs Prima in Indis," and then I am pretty certain the Volunteer Band will go on swimmingly.

I am not sure if H. E. has heard his Volunteer Band play yet ; if he has not he will have the pleasure of hearing it on the night of the Calico Ball, which takes place on Friday, when his distinguished presence will grace the occasion.

READY, AYE READY.

MARINE COURTS OF ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have frequently had marine courts of enquiry held here to enquire into mishaps to vessels. In the majority of cases, the captains and officers concerned have been let off with a censure, grave or simple ; and in some cases their certificates have been temporarily suspended. It has often struck me that there should be some medium punishment provided by law between mere censure and the suspension of certificates from the Board of Trade, and for whom Ch. H. of the "Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875," applies. At present the law only permits of a suspension of certificate. A fine might be inflicted, or temporary degradation to an inferior grade might be ordered, in cases in which the court consider a commander or officer of a vessel has committed an error of judgment, or shown some negligence or incompetence, or both. It not unfrequently happens that while, on the one hand, mere censure is not sufficient punishment, on the other, a temporary suspension of an officer's certificate would be too severe a punishment. If the medium punishments which have been suggested were passed into law, the court would have no difficulty in meeting the ends of justice by inflicting a fine, or temporarily degrading the officer found guilty of negligence, misconduct, or incompetence. For instance, if a commander has through any fault or his own wrecked or damaged a vessel, he might be degraded to the rank of a chief officer for a given period, instead of having his certificate suspended for six, nine, or twelve months. If this punishment be inflicted, the person has still an opportunity of earning his bread and following his profession though in a less responsible position. But if the person's certificate be suspended, he must either live on his savings (if any), borrow, or starve. He might turn his hand to some business (which is very improbable) ; but after the period of suspension he returns to his former position as commander (or otherwise), still less qualified to take charge of a vessel. When an officer employed by the State is found guilty of misconduct, negligence, or incompetence not meriting dismissal, he is degraded or fined. In like manner, a captain or officer of a vessel should be fined, or temporarily degraded. He would then still be at work, and not become less competent by enforced idleness, which is the frequent result of the suspension of a certificate.

Sept. 24. B.

BOMBAY.

MR. T. C. HOPE.—The Secretary of State for India has allowed Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., to remain in England for a further period of two months.

GENERAL WARRE, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, left for Bombay by the mail of the 12th instant. He is expected to arrive here next week.

WE hear that Mr. Frere, a nephew of Sir Bartle Frere, is shortly coming out to Bombay to join the well-known firm of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, solicitors.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of August was 22,432 bales, or 8,782,254 lbs., valued at Rs. 21,99,078.

VAGRANTS.—Two Europeans named Joseph Andrews and John North were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. W. Webb, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT ON A SHIP'S OFFICER.—Frank Newberger, a seaman of the British ship Austrians, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of assaulting Mr. C. K. McKintosh, the chief officer of that vessel. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Two Hindoos named Canjee Ludha and Wu labdass Girdhur were yesterday each fined Rs. 20, or in default to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being adjudged guilty of disorderly behaviour on the public road.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN CHILD.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Tookia Wittoo, a lad about 16 years of age, of the *Mahar* caste, and a servant to a prostitute named Roziana Brownstein, was convicted by Mr. W. Webb, and sentenced to two years' hard labour for using criminal force to a female child named Betsy Brownstein, a girl about five years of age, with intent to outrage her modesty.

WHOLESALE CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Horychand Lalu, two other Hindoo and two Mussulman merchants, dealers in drugs and hardware, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained warrants for the arrest of a Jew named Hilsill Joosub, who is charged with cheating in respect of sundry goods purchased from the said merchants on a promise of paying for the said goods a week after the purchase was effected, whereas the accused is alleged to have shipped off the said goods to Bagdad, and himself absconded to that place, thereby evading payment for the same.

MR. RYAN'S RECEPTION.—Yesterday afternoon the Carnac, Sewri, and Mahim people presented much excitement in consequence of the return from England of Mr. John Ryan, Traffic Manager of the Port Trust Bunders. The whole locality, including the grain markets, was gaily decorated with flags, streamers, &c., and as the day wore on further preparations were on foot to more effectually welcome Mr. Ryan, who has long been known as a great favourite with the native merchants transacting business on the bunders. Mr. Ryan, on putting in an appearance, was at once escorted to the several places of reception preceded by a band in regular Oriental style. The usual distribution of *attars, pan supari*, &c., took place at each halting place, and considerable sums of money were afterwards spent in charity, which suitably concluded the proceedings of the day. It is gratifying to note how Mr. Ryan has ingratiated himself with all the merchants who transact business on the bunders, and it was pleasant to see how heartily he was greeted after his return of 16 months' sick leave to Europe.

THE body of Private Gibbons, 2nd Queen's (regarding whose fatal end we wrote the other day), was found on Tuesday morning by the men of his regiment. It is, however, our painful duty to chronicle another case, perhaps even more sad than that of Private Gibbons. One of the men who were in search of the body lost his own life by drowning, and four others, who had taken cramps in the water, would in all probability have met the same fate had not Private Boyle, of the 2-11th Regiment, nobly come to their rescue and saved them. We think the gallant conduct of the private worthy of more substantial acknowledgment than mere verbal praise.—*Poona Observer.*

ENTERTAINMENT AT GUNE-MEHIND.—The entertainment at the Government House on Monday night was a great success. The spacious receiving hall as well as the verandahs was over-crowded at the appointed hour of gathering. All the heads of the departments were present, and some of the native Sirdars and officials and the several members of the Committee of the Poona Native Industrial Exhibition. The Bombay Parsee cricketers were also among the guests. His Excellency the Governor, on entering the receiving hall, directed the members of the Committee of the Native Industrial Exhibition to be formally introduced to him. The lead was taken by Professor Kero Luximon, Rao Bahadoor Chintamun Suscaram, and Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee, with the secretaries of the Exhibition, in arranging the prizes, and each of the recipient was called to receive his present under the presidency of His Excellency. Most of the articles received splendid turbans for their proficiency in different arts, and were overjoyed with the honour done to them. After the distribution of the prizes, his Excellency addressed the members of the Committee, congratulating them over the success in having made a good beginning in encouraging industry amongst the native artisans and others, which will lead to beneficial results in due course of time. The students of the Deccan and Civil Engineering Colleges, as well as a few students of the Poona High School, were introduced to His Excellency. After this they were led to the sumptuous table, laid out for them with all sorts of sweets and fruits. The party dispersed at about 10 o'clock.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

THE principal matches shot yesterday were the two team matches for the Deccan and the Poona cups. The former was taken by the 2nd Queen's,—not by reason of particularly good shooting so much as in consequence of a clashing between the formation of the W. I. R. A. and the Bombay Volunteer teams. Both these teams were formed late, the B. V. R. team being got together at the last moment from amongst the men who happened to be on the ground. The Poona Cup, which was won very easily, fell to the 2-11th Regiment, with an average of 45-50 out of a possible 70. The Bombay Volunteer team was a very poor one, having been got together only just before the match was shot, and when there was no time for selection. Besides, lance corporals were not allowed to shoot as non-commissioned officers, and for selections from amongst the sergeants and corporals of the Bombay Volunteer Corps present in Poona there is not much room. The G. I. P. V. R. team were very unfortunate in being disqualified—after scoring the very promising total of 158 at 200 yards—for shooting at the wrong range first. They were drawn to shoot at 500 yards before the 200 yards, and by some mistake they went to 200 yards range first. It was particularly unfortunate for Sergt. Carreras, who had put on 34 out of a possible 35 at 200 yards, so that he stood extremely well for the prize offered for the highest aggregate score, which, as the matter was decided, fell to Col. Laughton, who scored 59. To-day, very little has been done beyond shooting off the last distances for the several medals. I send you such of the winning scores as I have been able to obtain.

DECCAN CUP.

2ND QUEEN'S.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Major Waring.....	31	26	57
Sergt Harrison	27	29	56
Pte Wardle	27	29	56
Pte Turner	27	29	56
Corpl Seymour	28	22	50
Lt Collins.....	20	18	38
		Total	313
		Average ...	52·16

W. I. R. A.

Col Laughton	30	29	59
Mr Puddumjee	25	28	53
Mr Murray	29	22	51
Mr Rodick	23	26	49
Mr Smith	30	16	46
Mr Johnson.....	20	25	45
		Total	303
		Average ...	50·5

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

Lt Phillips	24	24	48
Sergt Whitehead.....	25	23	48
Pte Nicholson.....	28	20	48
Sergt Turner	26	21	47
Sergt Peaker	25	21	46
Lce Corpl Freeman	25	21	46
		Total	283
		Average ...	47·16

2-15TH REGIMENT.

Pte Carter, C.....	24	26	50
„ Derbyshire.....	25	23	48
„ Stewart	24	21	45
„ Carter, W.E.....	20	22	42
„ Griffiths	23	17	40
„ Lewens.....	23	13	36
		Total	261
		Average ...	43·51

2-11TH REGIMENT.

Capt Marriott	24	26	50
Capt Yule	27	21	48
Sergt Richardson	25	17	42
Sergt Whittaker.....	20	19	39
Col Sergt Swainson	25	13	38
Pte Hughes.....	16	10	26

ANY RIFLE HANDICAP—800 yards.

	Rifle.
Pte Wardle—Queen's	35 Martini.
Sergt Harrison—Queen's	32 „
Lce Corpl Nicholson—B R V..	31 „
Col Laughton—B S C	30 Ingram.
Sergt Whitehead—B R V.....	30 Martini.
Mr Puddumjee W I R A.....	30 Metford.

VOLUNTEERS' MATCH—200 and 500 yards.

Vol Johnson—B R V.....	54
Lce Corpl Murray—B R V.....	52
Sergt Whitehead—B R V.....	52
Sergt Carreras—G I P R V.....	51
Vol Clabby—B R V.....	51
Lce Corpl Freeman—B R V.....	50
Sergt Peaker—B R V.....	50

SIR SALAR JUNG'S PRIZE—200 yards, standing.

Color Sergt Lawrence—2-11th.....	30
Capt Yule—2-11th.....	25
Pte Hall—2-11th	23
Lieut Cust—Queen's...	23
Corpl Lumber—G I P R V.....	23
Lieut Smith—B R V.....	22
Sergt Tinsley—G I P R V	22
Sergt—G I P R V	21
Lce Corpl Murray—B R V.....	20
Sergt Peaker—B R V	20
Vol Hillier—G I P R V.....	20

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. MOFUSSIL.

ON Monday this match was commenced on the Esplanade. Last year it will be recollected it resulted in a close and exciting finish, as although the Mofussil were 56 runs to the bad in the first innings, they played up so well in their second, that at one time they had only 18 runs to get to win, and two wickets to fall. Of these 18 they made 7 when Michael took 2 wickets in one over, thus winning the match for Bombay by 11 runs. The wickets yesterday were very dead, owing to the heavy rain that has lately fallen but notwithstanding this, the scoring on both sides was heavy. The Gymkhana made an unfortunate start, as Balfour, Steel, and Lyon only made three runs between them, and the first four wickets fell for 14 runs. Harrison, however, made 34, and he was well backed up by Rayner (27), Cooke-Ocllis (25). Young (22), and Cameron (19), and when the last wicket fell, the board showed a total of 156. The Mofussil men made a capital start with Gore and Stanley, the former, who hit with great freedom, running up 26 before he was bowled. Stanley and Cunliffe also got into double figures, and when the stumps were drawn for the day, the total was at 64 for the loss of three wickets.

Play commenced shortly before 12 o'clock, the Gymkhana having won the toss, sending in Moore and Balfour to the bowling of Holland and Herbert. A most disastrous start was made, as four wickets were down when only 14 runs were scored. Cooke-Ocllis and Raynor were now together, and a capital stand was made, the score being raised to 58 before Raynor was bowled by Wood. Five for 58. Harrison was the next in, and another stand was made, the total being 94 before Harrison was bowled by Chanor for 96. Lang joined Cooke-Collis, but soon afterwards the interval for tiffin took place. On resuming play, Lang was well caught out at mid on by Wood. Seven for 94. Cameron, the next in, assisted Cooke-Ocllis to raise the score to 120, when Cooke-Ocllis was run out, having made a useful, though lucky, score of 25. Young joined Cameron, and the score was rapidly raised to 149 before Cameron was caught out for a freely hit 19. Chanor was the last in and had hardly come in when Young made a good on drive for 4 amidst loud applause. Chanor made a good drive, which was, however, beautifully fielded, the result being that Young was run out, the innings closing for a total of 156. After the customary interval, the Mofussil sent in Gore and Stanley to the bowling of Steel and Lang. The score was raised to 31, chiefly by the aid of Gore, who made 26 in very free style, bringing on Balfour at Lang's end, soon after which Gore was clean bowled by Steel. Cunliffe then joined Langton and made two splendid leg-hits for three. Hereupon Young relieved Steel, but the parting came at the other end, as Stanley was smartly stumped by Young. Two for 55. J. C. Pottinger joined Cunliffe, but only 9 runs were added when the latter was caught and stumps were drawn for the day.

ON Tuesday this match was continued and ended in a draw, rain not permitting it to be played out. It will be recollected that when play ceased on Monday evening, the Gymkhana had scored a first innings of 156, while the Mofussil had put together 64 for the loss of three wickets. On play being resumed the Mofussil wickets fell very fast, and when the last man was out the total was only 96. This falling off was mainly due to the fine bowling of Steel, who was instrumental in the downfall of 8 wickets at a cost of 34 runs. With 60 runs in hand the Gymkhana entered upon their second innings, which was however by no means so successive as their first, owing mainly to the fine bowling of Herbirt, a former Bombay wallah, playing under an assumed name. Herbert took 8 wickets for 42 runs, the only man who made any stand being Young, who put together a total of 24, in which was only one single. With 141 in all to get to win the Mofussil commenced their second innings, and had lost 4 good wickets for 33 runs, when rain put a stop to the play. The match was consequently drawn in favour of the Gymkhana. The following is the full score :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T H Moore	c Cunliffe, b Holland	11	c Wood, b Herbert.	11
L C Balfour.....	b Herbert	0	not out.....	8
F L Steel	b Herbert	0	c B Pottinger, b Holland	8
G S Lyon	b Herbert	3	thrown out Cunliffe	3
W Cooke-Ocllis.	b Herbert	25	b Herbert	4
M E Raynor ...	b Wood	27	b H erbert	4
D C W Harrison	b Challenor	34	c Hamilton, b Herbert	5
W Lang.....	c Wood, b Challenor	0	b Holland	0
C A W Cameron	c Hamilton, b Herbert	19	c Holland, b Herbert	10
C L Young	run out	22	b Herbert	24
C H Channer	not out	2	b Herbert.....	9
	Byes 7, leg-byes 6, wides 2	13	Leg-byes	2
	Total....	156	Total.....	80

MOFUSSIL.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
S G Gore.....	b Steel.....	26	c Lang, b Steel	5
Stanley.....	st Young, b Balfour	12		
Cunliffe.....	c Steel, b Balfour	19	not out	1
J C Pottinger...	c Lang, b Steel	14	c Cooke-Collis, b Cameron.....	0
G Herbert	b Steel	1	b Lang	2
W Holland	b Steel	4	not out	1
G Challenor.....	c Lang, b Steel	0		
Col Fellows	c Channer, b Steel.	0		
J Wood.....	l b w, b Steel	11	st Young, b Steel..	0
Col Pottinger ..	b Steel	0		
E O Hamil on..	not out.....	2		
	Byes 1, leg-byes 2, wides 4..	7	Leg-byes 1, wides 6	7
	Total.....	96	Total.....	33

SUSPICIOUS MURDER OF A CHILD.

ON Tuesday evening last, a Mahomedan female of the weaver caste named Edia was seen seated under one of the trees on the foot-path abreast of the Fort Police Court, when a Hindoo passing by noticed a strong smell as of some putrid substance emanating from the spot. Having mentioned it to a policeman doing duty at the Police Court, he went up to the woman, and removing a cloth which she held, discovered a dead child, apparently of about 2 or 3 years of age, underneath. The policeman at once communicated the matter to Mr. Inspector McDermot and Mr. Superintendent Smith. The latter, on examining from the body, which was in a state of decomposition, found its intestines protruding from a wound, and upon searching the place where the woman was seated a small knife was found, which the woman acknowledged was her property. Upon questioning her as to how the child came by its death, she incoherently stated that she had killed the child, and mentioned the circumstances which led her to the crime, but spoke of the matter with such indifference as to raise the suspicion that she was not of sound mind. It is supposed the child had been dead about 48 hours, and the woman no doubt had been carrying it about during that interval. The woman's story is, that the child had been suffering from fever for some time, and in consequence of the illtreatment she and her child received at the hands of her husband she left his protection ; that about two days ago her husband met her, when he again beat her as well as the child, and to prevent any further illtreatment at the hands of her husband she stabbed the child to put an end to its life. The woman was taken in custody and the body of the child removed to the morgue. An inqu

BANKS.

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PARIS.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1878.

THE TERRIBLE COLLISION IN THE THAMES.

ROYAL INQUIRIES AND SYMPATHIES.

A message has been received from the Queen, expressing her Majesty's sympathy for the relatives and friends of the victims of the catastrophe.

The following letter evinces the kindly sympathy for which their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice) are so much beloved in this country:—

"Buckingham Palace, Sept. 4, 1878.

"Sir,—The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, who have just reached town from Eastbourne, desire me to express their Royal Highnesses' deep regret at the dreadful calamity and serious loss of life that occurred last night through the running down of your steamer Princess Alice off Woolwich. Their Royal Highnesses have read the accounts in the papers with very great sorrow, and would be glad if you could take some opportunity of making known their Royal Highnesses' true sympathy with the survivors on this melancholy occasion, and their Royal Highnesses yet trust the loss of life will not be proved to be as great as it is now feared.

"I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,

"CHARLES J. DU PLAT, Colonel."

The Secretary replied as follows:—

"The London Steam-boat Company (Limited).
18, Bennet's-hill, Doctors-commons, E.C.,
5th September, 1878.

"Sir,—I am directed by Captain Pelly, R. N. (the chairman of this Company), to acknowledge the receipt of your letter expressing the deep commiseration of the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Hesse for the loss sustained by the running down of the Princess Alice steamer.

"From the exact returns received, we find that 623 passengers were on board at the time of the Princess Alice being cut down by the large steamer Bywell Castle, and according to reliable estimates about one-fourth of the number have been saved.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN MANN, Secretary."

"Colonel Charles J. Du Plat."

APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE TO POOR SURVIVORS.

On taking his seat in the Justices-room of the Mansion House yesterday Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips, the acting chief magistrate, said, addressing Mr. Layard a letter addressed to the Lord Mayor by Mr. Lever, for the moment absent from London, but he was satisfied that, were he there, whatever he could do, whether in his position as chief magistrate of that great City or as a private citizen, he would do with heartfelt pleasure. In his absence, perhaps it would be desirable that he should read the letter of Mr. Lever in which he intimated that it might be known what was the exact capacity of the unfortunate vessel. He did not know what position Mr. Lever held with reference to the Steam-boat Company, but it was clear he took a deep interest in the relief of the sufferers. The letter was as follows:—

"My Lord Mayor,—I was deeply pained and startled this morning on learning by telegraph from the superintendent of the London Steam-boat Company of the terrible accident which occurred last evening to the Princess Alice, which was run into by a large iron screw steamer. The Princess Alice is licensed by the Board of Trade to carry 880 persons, and the company has been informed by its collector that at the time of the collision there were between 400 and 500 on board, of whom about one-fourth have been saved, and the remaining three-fourths have, I fear, unhappily been lost. The Princess Alice was in charge of one of the most experienced and trusted captains, who has seen some twenty years in this service. This unhappy accident is the more to be regretted as the passenger service of the Thames is conducted with extreme care and safety by the company, as you will see from the last report of the directors, from a short extract the following: '6. During the last ten years the Company's steamers have carried over two hundred millions of passengers, irrespective of the large number on the 300 excursions annually made by private parties; and it is worthy of remark that out of this enormous number not a single life has been lost by neglect on the part of the captains or other servants of the company.' In a calamity of this extensive nature, affecting so many bread-winners, might I ask your lordship if, with your usual anxiety for the interests of the people of this city, you will consent to convene a public meeting, and to receive subscriptions for alleviating the sufferings of the survivors and their bereaved families. Herewith I beg to hand your lordship a list of the subscriptions already received.—I have the honour to be, your lordship's obedient servant, J. Orrell Lever.

"Captain Pelly, R. N., 100*l.*; J. Orrell Lever, 100*l.* (first subscription); B. Barrow, Esq., 100*l.*; Murray Aston, Esq., 50*l.*; John Mann, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; C. E. M'Kenna, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; B. Nicholson, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Edmund Walker, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; A. P., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Messrs. Stephenson, Clarke and Co., 52*l.* 10*s.*"

Sir Benjamin Phillips went on to say that, as far as he was personally concerned any money that the public might send to the Mansion House he would hand to the Lord Mayor on his return to town. In common with everyone he sincerely lamented the deplorable catastrophe. It really made him shudder when he reflected that so many lives, old and young, were instantaneously sacrificed. It appeared that the Board of Trade had licensed the Princess Alice to carry as many as nine hundred passengers. It was rather singular that only a week ago, in a case of steamboat over-crowding brought before the court, he was called on to make some observations as to the great number of people permitted to travel on these steamers. He wished he could think he was wrong in his views, but it seemed to him that so vital a matter, and one of such great public interest, should be considered very closely by the Government and the Board of Trade, and especially with reference to the question as to whether it was safe for nine hundred people to be crowded upon a single vessel. To say the least, it was running a very great risk. The unfortunate calamity in all human probability, would have occurred had there been a much less number of persons on board; but it was a very serious question and one which required the consideration of those much more capable of expressing an opinion upon it than he was. He added that for the moment he placed himself in the position of Lord Mayor and that whatever money the public might be pleased to send to the Mansion House should be applied to the wants of the survivors. No doubt, as in past instances, that appeal would meet with a very generous response. At the close of the day 600*l.* had been promised or received towards the fund.

THE INQUEST.

In the course of last night (September 5) the corpses dispersed about Woolwich and at various places down the river were gathered into a shed of the Dockyard. Ambulance waggons of the Army Service Corps and vessels of the London Steam-boat Company performed the work with speed, and by eleven o'clock the Town Hall was clear. Some of those bodies recognised yesterday to the satisfaction of the Coroner and his Jury had been removed, but sixty-two lay in the shed this morning. It was understood that the adjourned inquest would re-open in the large room of the Town Hall, and before two o'clock the Jury, the thirty-one witnesses to be examined, the representations of the press, and some few spectators, had collected therein. It was curious to observe how very few of the public asked admission. At no time during the day were twenty people standing round the doors, and if the inquest had been held in the large room it would have given abundant space for all.

The Coroner of West Kent, Mr. C. J. Carttar, arrived about a quarter after two. He explained at considerable length the steps he had taken to secure the Dockyard shed, and the assistance of the military authorities. The Foreman of the Jury added that the Steam-boat Company had placed a vessel at the disposal of the Court for conveying bodies from Erith. The story of the long roll of witnesses who followed was monotonous as human suffering. The policeman summoned them and they struggled forward, declared their names and the names of those whom they had recognised. The Coroner asked on what marks or tokens their conviction rested, and pressed his inquiries until the Jury were content with the evidence adduced. Then the witness received a printed licence for the burial of his dead and withdrew, to be succeeded by another. The proceedings were not solemn, but neither undignified nor unworthy of the sad occasion. One saw that the kindly, white-haired Coroner well knew his duty, and for all the sympathy he felt, kept a shrewd watch for fraud. It does not appear at a glance why people might wish to deceive, but a little thought will suggest how an accident of this kind might be utilised for gain or for worse offences. To prevent the drawing of such profits from accident or sudden death the Coroner is appointed as much as for the detection of active crime.

There were few incidents. The witnesses had borne their first shock of grief, and their evidence was given mostly in a tone of dull depression. Mr. Hunt, of 22 St. Mark's-villas, Kingsland, almost broke down as he handed in a telegram received on Tuesday morning. His wife and four children were at Sheerness, and this message announced their return. "Ma is very well," said one of the little girls; "is coming home to-night. Tell Edith." The writer is missing, with the three other children, and "Ma" lies at the shed. The police stated that a letter from her husband had been found upon the body, and as he turned from the stand the witness asked hurriedly, raising a finger to his forehead, "Please, sir, might I have the letter found on my poor wife?" There were few in court who did not feel touched by these simple words, and the Coroner explained that everything collected from the dead would at once be given by the police to those who made out their claim to it. Mr. Towse bore himself manfully with an effort visible, but the evidence of Mr. Chabot will be forgotten by none who heard it and saw it given. He seemed as nearly distracted as man could be whilst keeping the faculty of understanding questions. A friend stood on either side to soothe his grief. When the Coroner asked formally, "Whom do you recognise?" it was with a movement of all his body, and with a great gulp between the words, that he cried out, "My son." The child was aged five, and his mother and his elder brother are still missing. The manner of Mr. Chabot's evidence was painful to observe, and all felt relief when he withdrew. At this moment a card was brought to the Coroner, who announced that Lord Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of the country, desired to see him. Accordingly, proceedings were suspended for a while, and Mr. Milne sat in attendance upon the late Lord Chamberlain. The public waited with much interest to hear what grave news or suggestions could induce Lord Sydney to interrupt proceedings to which half the world is giving its attention. The general impression ran that her Majesty had forwarded some message through the Lord Lieutenant of Kent. In fifteen minutes the Coroner returned, and delivered the result of his interview amidst breathless silence. Lord Sydney had called him away to express the deep sympathy, in which his Countess joined, with the sufferers by this calamity.

(*Daily News*, Sept. 6.)

STORIES of wholesale destruction of households and of singular and fortuitous escapes continue to crop up. A gentleman with his wife, returning from Sheerness, was urged by the latter to wait for the Princess Alice instead of returning by the plain serviceable Duke of Connaught, which left a quarter of an hour earlier. The husband saw no use in waiting a quarter of an hour, and they both arrived at home in due course alive to learn by the newspapers next morning how narrow had been their escape. At a house in a court off Robert-street, Brixton, a man and his wife and family and lodgers, eight in all, left in the morning for Sheerness and have never since returned. Throughout the whole of Brixton, Loughborough, and Stockwell, the calamity has caused fearful bereavements, and produced general gloom and depression. In some instances bodies brought up in the Thames have been found firmly clasped together; in one case as many as four were locked in the embrace of death. Some have been found at Gravesend, Chatham, Purfleet, and Greenhithe, and some at Blackwall, two miles above the scene of the disastrous occurrence. Quantities of wearing apparel are on view in the yard of the Woolwich police office. Women's hats with feathers are the most numerous, a few men's hats, boots of various sizes, bunkerchiefs, shawls, and underclothing. All contain the usual fruit and the remnants of provisions, children's toys, such as toy boats, small pails, &c., all tend to denote the presence of a holiday throng. Obviously the authorities can only furnish the names that are supplied to them by inquirers. Notices sent to and appearing in newspapers may meet the eyes of those engaged in the search, and thus conduce to direct communication with relatives and the sparing to them of the pain of a search among a dismal array of dead bodies. Last night this dreadful but most essential process was continued long after dark, the light of a lantern being thrown on each ghastly face as the seekers among the dead passed along between the rows of the bodies. Trinkets and light articles of apparel were removed and placed in a parcel numbered, in order to be given up to whoever made good his claim to any particular person. Each body was properly washed and laid out as decently as the exigencies of the case would permit. The bodies are of all descriptions, from greyheaded men and women of 70 to babes of a few months. Most of them appear to have died without any violent contortion. The majority are poorly rather than well dressed, but in most cases among the young people some extra bit of finery, such as new gloves or personal ornaments, indicate the holiday trip that ended so differently from all anticipations.

THE SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE THAMES.

(*Times*, Sept. 5.)

THE wreck of the Princess Alice is the most terrible disaster of the kind which it has ever been our duty to report. There is nothing like it, nothing approaching it, either for the unprecedented circumstances of the case or for the enormous loss of life that has attended it. A Thames excursion boat, with her living freight of six or seven hundreds of human beings, on her way home, on a calm evening, and within easy view of both shores, has been run into and sunk, and out of the whole number on board of her not more than one hundred have survived. The rest, some men and many more women and children, have either gone down with the vessel or have been drowned in their endeavours to escape. We cannot as yet estimate with any certainty the exact numbers that have perished. Each hour as it passes brings with it fresh evidence of the magnitude of the loss. Along the whole course of the river from Limehouse to Erith, dead bodies are continually being washed ashore. It will be some days before this rendering up of the dead will be at an end, and the number to the last will be incomplete. The next great addition will be made to it when the wreck of the Princess Alice has been reached. The number and names of the survivors are, however, already pretty well known. We give, in another column, the details of the occurrence, as far as they have as yet been ascertained. Imperfect as they still are, the main facts of the case are beyond doubt. The Princess Alice, making her way up the river and against tide, was met by the Bywell Castle, a huge iron screw steamer, was struck amidships, and was almost instantaneously sunk. From the moment of the collision to the disappearance of the Princess Alice not more than five minutes can have elapsed; according to some accounts not more than three or four minutes. In the confusion of the scene not much was done effectually to save the passengers on the Princess Alice could do little to take care of themselves. A few swimmers managed to escape, and to rescue one or two of their more helpless companions. For the great mass of the women and children there was no help at hand. The boats came too late to do more than pick up a few stragglers. The fate of the rest was only too certainly fixed when the Princess Alice sank under them, and when they were either carried down with her or were left to bear up as they could in the deep water, weak, helpless, and unsupported, with no hand stretched out to save them, and utterly unable to do anything for themselves.

From the inquest which has been opened on the bodies we learn little or nothing to add to what has reached us from other sources. A full inquiry will, of course, follow; but there has not yet been time for a collection of the evidence bearing on the disastrous case. It seems not unlikely that, however lamentable the event may be, and however certainly it ought to have been avoided, it will yet prove to be of the number of those for which no one in particular can be held to blame. The wonder, indeed, is not that such an accident should have happened, but rather that it should have been so long escaped. Collisions in the Thames are, as "Marine Insurance" writes us word, of incessant occurrence. From whatever cause they are brought about, from careless navigation or whatever else, they are to be counted literally by scores. When no loss of life ensues, the public never hears of them, or pays no great attention to them. It is only such a collision as that of Tuesday which forces itself with terrible urgency upon our notice, and informs us of the danger to which river-going steamboats are constantly exposed. The construction of the Princess Alice appears to have been such that a collision could scarcely have failed to prove fatal to her. Compared with the Bywell Castle, she was a weakly built vessel, chartered originally for a small number of passengers, but with her capacity increased, and her seaworthiness at the same time diminished, by the addition of large saloons above deck. It was by these that she was able to find room for the crowds on board of her. Her hull was little able to resist the stroke which sent her to the bottom. Loaded as she was, it does not appear that, even so, she had her full licensed number of passengers. Two hundred more might have been stowed on board of her without infringement of the rules she was bound to observe. Whether she was keeping her proper course when the Bywell Castle came foul of her will be a matter for the Board of Trade inquiry to determine. The rule of the river is, as one of our correspondents tells us, only too commonly broken. A steamer which, instead of keeping her own course, runs first to one side of the stream and then to the other, as the tide may happen to suit her, obviously courts accidents. The Bywell Castle, it appears, was following her proper road. Whether she could have done more than she did to avoid collision with the Princess Alice is a question on which we have no means of pronouncing. It is satisfactory to learn that she may be acquitted of intentional neglect and carelessness afterwards. The Bywell Castle is said to have lain to for some time, as far as her efforts to save life were, they seem to have been willingly rendered, and with the least possible delay. But how it was that the Princess Alice herself could supply no means of escape for the helpless crowds who had intrusted themselves to her is a matter as to which some explanation may be asked. The old, and it may must be repeated on this occasion, as on so many others. If boats and life-buoys and all the rest of the appliances which every vessel is bound to carry are to be of any service at all, they must be within reach, and must be capable of being used immediately. There may have been circumstances in the case which, I believe, seemed to me to time for this in any case. But a very little thing will avail to bear up the human body. Not only a life-buoy, but a plank, or oar, or fragment of wood will serve the purpose. There have been suggestions made a thousand times over as to the way in which some better appliances than these may be provided; and if only some of these had been available, the tale of disaster might have been very considerably lessened. If it be true that collisions on the Thames are as frequent as our correspondent asserts them to be, the risk is one which ought to be calculated upon, and the event, when it comes, to be found in some degree provided for. Women and children are helpless enough in such an accident as befell the Princess Alice; but we did not need the occurrence of the accident to give us this information. The circumstances of the case have been terrible and unprecedented, but they have followed simply as a matter of course from the accident. They must have been not far distant in the course of many previous trips, and yet when the dreadful reality comes there turns out to have been as little effectual provision made for it as if it had been not merely unlikely, but impossible.

We learn from the narrative of one of the survivors that the steamer, a general favourite, bowed to the the Princess Alice was too crowded. This in a certain sense is true enough; but the blame in this respect is not fairly to be laid upon the owners. "Our ship," says another of the number, "was somewhat across the stream." "Unfortunately," says another, "the skill or practice was withheld to of hugging the shore, and the saloon boat going round Barking Creek, cutting it, perhaps, too fine, was just in the act of shooting across stream when the crash came." It is to such evidence as this that we must look for an explanation of the disaster. Unsifted as it is, and presenting only one side of the story, we cannot attempt to judge of the weight which it will be found to bear. If the steering followed by the Princess Alice proves to have been somewhat erratic, and yet no other than what has been customary, the result of an inquiry into the case will be only the more valuable on this account. Our wish is not merely to be informed who has been in fault, but still more to learn how such disasters are to be avoided, and in what way, if they do happen, their effects may in some measure be neutralized. The loss of five or six hundred lives on the Thames is an appalling occurrence which we cannot be satisfied to reckon in the chapter of accidents and suffer to pass by accordingly. The public will demand another account of it, and some assurance that the danger it has revealed will for the future be more fully provided against.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE CEVEDALE GLACIER.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

SIR,—The accompanying description of the disaster which occurred on the Cevedale Glacier at 9 a.m. on the 18th inst. will, I apprehend, interest many of your readers. My reply is also annexed. It may be that climbers who have given more attention to such subjects than I have given of late will find themselves in a position to correct or supplement what I have written.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN TYNDALL.

Alp Lusgen, Brieg, Switzerland, Aug. 31.

"Scheveningen, Aug. 25,

"My dear Tyndall,—Allow me to draw your attention to a frightful accident which has just happend on the Monte Cevedale, between Meran and Bormio, and which cost the lives of two guides and two travellers, and, perhaps, crippled for life a third traveller. I take a special interest in that accident because one of the two travellers killed, Dr. Carl Sachs, was one of the assistants at my new physiological laboratory, and a young man of the highest scientific attainments. Two years ago I had sent him to Venezuela, at the expense of the Humboldt Stiftung, to make researches on the *gymnotus electricus*, at the same place where, three quarters of a century before, Baron Humboldt had made his famous experiments. He had come back with a large amount of first-rate observations, and had well withstood the dangers of the climate and the hardships of the journey, and now he is dead and buried at Bormio, and all his talents and most likely the results of his labours with him, for it is very doubtful whether his friends and I will be able to edit his intended work from his manuscript. The reason, then, why I wish to write to you about this shocking case is that the whole accident has been simply due to the same insane method of using the rope which caused the death of Lord Francis Douglas, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Hadow, and Michel Croz at the first ascent of the Matterhorn. The three travellers had two guides, and all five were tied together. The Cevedale does not seem to offer any serious difficulty except a quarter of an hour beneath the summit, where there is an ice slope of short extent to cross, which is inclined at an angle of 45 deg., and forms the uppermost top of an enormous glacier. Here the accident happened. One of the guides was cutting steps when one of the travellers missed his footing and at once the five men were hurled, first down the slope, then over an ice wall of about 200ft.—I suppose the mountain edge of the great Bergschrund—and then they glided on 1,500 or 2,000ft. further down, when one of the travellers, Dr. Salamon, also well known to me was caught by the leg in a small crevasse. His leg was broken twice; but at this juncture the rope snapped, Dr. Salamon was saved from falling, and the four other unfortunate men went on in their awful journey among the crevasses and *seracs*, and were killed.

"Now, there can certainly not be a more safe and simple contrivance than the rope, when several men are tied together in travelling over a glacier of slight inclination at right angles with the crevasses. Two men of moderate power especially, if the rope be kept tight, will always be able to stop the fall of a third one between them or at the end of the rope. But in a case like this evidently the rope does not afford the slightest security, and the result always will be that if one of the men slips the whole party is lost. A man with his feet in two steps and his alpenstock most likely on the mountain side is not at all prepared to bear a strong jerk down hill, and will have great trouble in doing so even if he be prepared. The only safe manner to cross such places will be that the two guides take over first one, then the other, then the third traveller, and so on; a slow process to be sure, but certainly preferable to the loss of the whole party. Two stout guides with even a nervous traveller between them will always be able, either holding him by his hands or by the rope, to convey him safely over any place.

"I write this to you in order to know if you agree with me in condemning the method used in the case of the Matterhorn and in this new appalling accident, and to ask you to use your influence to instruct the guides to desist from the perilous practice.

"I forget to mention that another party, following the lost one immediately, was witness to the accident, and went to the rescue of Dr. Salamon, whom they carried to Santa Caterina.

"Ever my dear Tyndall, yours faithfully,
"E. DU BOIS-REYMOND."

"Alp Lusgen, Brieg, Switzerland, Aug. 29,

"Dear Du Bois,—I had heard through the 'Bund' of the disaster of which your letter gives so mournfully graphic an account. That letter will interest a great many readers, and I, therefore, propose sending it on to *The Times*. It will thus meet the eyes of all Alpine men, and also make known to the travelling public a particular danger of the Alps. I entirely agree with you that where a steep ice-slope is to be crossed obliquely the proper plan would be to cross it with one traveller between two guides, and that cases may occur where it would be the bounden duty of the guides to adopt the exact method you propose. But I doubt the possibility of making the rule general. On the Matterhorn, for example, it would be no easy matter for a pair of guides to make the transit to and fro over the the slope where the catastrophe occurred in 1865, so as to carry three travellers in succession safely down it. In fact, the notion would not be entertained. The proper plan in places of acknowledged danger is to take the proper complement of guides, and on a slope like that which you describe to place each inexperienced man between two experienced ones. It would undoubtedly be sometimes advisable to break a large party up into sections, each with its own guides. But the pay for an ascent is so high that travellers naturally make the number of guides as small as possible, and the desire for this high pay is so strong that guides often consent, against the dictates of their better judgment, to go underhanded. Two guides and three inexperienced travellers is a wrong proportion. At the present moment the principal room in the Bel-Alp Hotel is laid up with wounds and bruises contracted a week ago in coming down the Aletsch-horn. The proportion of guides to travellers was exactly that of the case you describe—two of the former to three of the latter—who were, I believe, quite inexperienced. On a very steep snow-slope one the travellers gave way, carried the two others off their feet, and all three brought their united impetus to bear upon the guide in front, who was totally powerless to withstand the strain. The best man was behind among rocks, round which he was whirled, but by means of which at his own cost he was enabled to stop the *glissade*. But, even with the best-planned arrangement, the least lapse of care on the part of either guide or traveller, as I have said, I believe, precisely placed a *guide chef* behind an inexperienced friend in 1864. The proportion was again two guides to three travellers, but then two out of these three had served their apprenticeship; there was, therefore, but one weak link in the chain, with reference to which the precaution just mentioned was taken. The *guide chef* permitted the rope in front of him to become slack, the traveller whom it was intended to protect slipped, and all five of us were in consequence brought to the brink of a fate as frightful as that described in your letter. There is extant, moreover, a dangerous reliance of the inexperienced man upon the power of his guide, whom he credits sometimes with superhuman strength and skill. This notion diminishes the care and attention bestowed by the traveller himself, and has probably more than once caused disaster. Indeed, the guides themselves sometimes mistake their own powers, and it is interesting to remark the augmented prudence of those among them who have been brought face to face with death. The Alps will doubtless continue to

"'Brand his nothingness into man,'

and it is only by unlasping care on the part of both guides and travellers that Alpine disaster are to be diminished.

"Ever my dear Du Bois, yours,
"JOHN TYNDALL."

THE INDEPENDENT ARMIES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—Ever since a most remarkable official letter from Lord Napier of Magdala to the India Office was published in the year 1870 the question has been constantly before us—What is to be the future of the large armies maintained by various potentates within the borders of Hindostan. During the last six months the consideration of this question has been more closely pressed upon us by the prospect of a war in which our own Indian army would have been called upon to play an important part; and it consequently became of the highest importance to know what attitude these States would observe during any severe crisis. Some of them, indeed, came forward spontaneously with offers of their contingents the moment Indian troops were summoned to the Mediterranean, but these were few in number, and old allies of ours in the days of the Mutiny of the States held aloof, and preserved a passive demeanour. I simply record this as a fact, and not as any special fault of the Indian feudatories. Under certain circumstances, I believe, they would have rendered active service, as they have served us loyally and well. With the prospect of an Anglo-Russian war before both England and India, the most powerful Princes of the latter State, however, made no secret to demonstrate their complete loyalty to the dominant Power. When the European complications began to clear off, the Indian Government resumed the consideration of the question of the independent armies, which more urgent matters had postponed. The first result of this resumption of the discussion may be seen in the Indian Arms Act; but as all the greater potentates manufacture their own arms, it is clear that they are unaffected by this legislative precaution. It yet remains, then, to deal with these dubious elements. The Indian Government is fully determined to cope with the difficulty in a decided manner, and it will not be inappropriate to point out at the present time some of the objects that it is desired to attain, and some of the means which may be expected to secure those objects.

In the first place there are two States which are beyond our present range, and these are Cashmere and Nepaul. Each of these States performs very important and useful functions in the management of Indian affairs, and it would be to our positive disadvantage that any change should take place in the military systems of either of those States. It is not necessary, then, to trouble your readers with any description of either of those armies, nor need I dilate on the various Rajpoot clans, and their large and varied force of armed and semi-armed retainers. Practically speaking, there are but four armies in India about which the Government need trouble itself. These belong to the three Mahratta States, Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda, and to the Nizam. Of these, Baroda, under its youthful Gaekwar, as almost entirely under our control, but in military resources it is computed to dispose of twenty thousand men and five hundred guns. Scindiah, of Gwalior, has twenty-two thousand men and two hundred and ten guns; but by the establishment of a reserve, which is against the spirit if not the letter of his treaties with us, he practically commands an army of fifty thousand men. Holkar, the chief of Indore, has recently been rewarded with an increase of territory, has a much smaller army, probably not more than ten thousand men, although he, too, can display a greater number of disciplined troops than he shows on paper. He has, moreover, the best train of artillery amongst all the native States, manufacturing his own arms in workshops and foundries at Indore. The Nizam has about forty-five thousand men with the colours, and a large train of artillery.

Sir Salar Jung is to all intents and purposes supreme in matters of high policy, and he is known to be in a bad humour with us. The greatest danger undoubtedly lies between Hyderabad and Gwalior, although it is generally assumed that the former is the more formidable. The population of the present State of the Nizam exceeds nine millions, and the revenue and wealth of the country are very considerable. It occupies also a great central position, and is not, like Gwalior, exposed to prompt attack from several quarters. Admitting that the Government has decided to abolish all armies in India except our own with which particular State would it be advisable to begin? For various palpable reasons Baroda would seem the most suitable. We have a firm hold on it, its ruler is young, and there would be less risk in initiating a new policy here than elsewhere. On the other hand, to make Hyderabad the first to abolish its standing army would be to strike at the root of the matter at once, and to paralyse at one blow whatever disaffection great vassals might be disposed to indulge in. It has been clear to every one who has followed the question that the existence of such armed hosts throughout India, and within our line, is incompatible with our safety—in fact, with the preservation of our Indian Empire. It is thirty years since we waged a war with any one of these States, but during that generation the rabbles of the Mahrattas, the Nizam and other princes have been steadily converted into disciplined armies. A new order of statesmen has also risen up, whose aspirations are not of that chimerical nature some believe, and the realisation of which would be the downfall of our rule. Disunion in the past broke the vigour of all these States, whom we in turn overthrew, but although disunion still exists it is not with the old force. With each year that passes away in tranquillity fresh links are forged uniting more closely the Princes of India in a common cause against the stranger; and unless we are prompt in our precautions we may anticipate with confidence the day when we shall not have to combat a disunited but a united India.

But after all has been stated in favour of the abolition of Indian armies from a military standpoint, the most cogent argument has not been adduced in support of such a measure. There is a financial, as well as a political and strategical, aspect of the question, and viewed from this light the maintenance of large and useless standing armies by Indian Princes becomes almost a crime to the heavily-burdened two hundred millions of our Indian subjects. The revenue of British India is in round numbers fifty millions. Towards that sum the independent Princes contribute in the form of tribute about three-quarters of a million sterling. The population of the independent States is placed at forty millions; the revenue by some authorities at fifteen millions, by others at twenty millions sterling. From these figures, taking the smaller revenue as correct, it appears that independent India is either half again as rich, or half again as heavily taxed, as British India. Now the Indian Princes spend at least two-thirds of their revenue on either their army or their personal display, which is chiefly of a military kind: that is to say, ten million sterling is annually sunk in the maintenance of a miscellaneous force exceeding three hundred thousand men, and it must clearly be understood that these armies, with the exception of Nepaul and Cashmere, perform no useful task at all. They are a most expensive luxury, which it is high time, bearing in mind the condition of our own subjects, should be curtailed.

This disappearance of the Mahratta armies, of the Nizam's force, and of the following of the Rajpoot Princes would not necessitate the addition of a single regiment to our own European army, and it would be possible to reduce our native army very considerably. Moreover, the Minister of Finance would be able to reckon on a certain revenue of sixty millions instead of fifty, and at the same time have only to provide for much the same expenditure as at present. For five millions a year we could administer what the native Princes now waste fifteen over. We could, therefore, reduce taxation by one third, and yet augment the gross State revenue by five millions. With that surplus we could build road and canals, construct tanks and railways, keep off pestilence and famine to a great extent, and almost become reconciled to the loss of the opium revenue, as the result of some future Anglo-Chinese complication. There are few desert regions which stand in such pressing need of development as India, but what Minister can expend the necessary millions when the equilibrium of the finances appears to be almost as impossible of discovery as the philosopher's stone? That equilibrium is, practically speaking, unattainable so long as only a portion of India contributes to the State revenue. India, rich country as it is, and much richer as it may become, is not rich enough to spend twenty-five millions annually on her army, and it is our duty to see that that waste does not continue long than can be helped. We have enormous interests at stake in this question of internal policy, and it will be necessary for us to watch that it is not neglected. At the present moment, I believe, the question is under anxious consideration at Simla, and the Indian Government may be expected shortly to take some further preliminary steps in the right direction. There are dangers in premature activity, but they are as nothing compared with those of persistent passivity. The policy of abolishing the native armies, and of either increasing the tribute paid to us, or of undertaking the entire control ourselves, will be not only the strengthening of our position, but also the improvement in the lot of the Indian ryot by the augmentation of our revenue and a decrease in military expenditure. The elasticity of our revenue will have been secured also at the same time that it is made independent of the opium trade. In all our efforts the object we should set before us is to retain in our own hands the whole armed force of India.—I am, Sir your obedient servant,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

INDIAN MORTALITY,

FROM AN INSURANCE POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Spencer C. Thompson, B.A., manager of the Standard Life Assurance Company, is the honorary president of the Actuarial Society of Edinburgh for the present year. He has written a paper (which extends to 56 pages) deals with the important subject of "Selection." In the course of the paper Mr. Thompson refers to the mortality experience in the East and West Indies, as follows:

"When there are materials for doing so, it is better and fairer for an assurance office, accepting a large number of risks in any particular climate, to base its premiums on a table of mortality founded on the death-rate of the country in question. Of such extra risks that of residence in India occurs most frequently, and consequently is of the greatest importance, and many observations have been made in investigation of it, founded on statistics more or less perfect, the latest and most reliable of published records being the combined experience of the civil and military funds compiled by the late Mr. Samuel Brown. The mortality experience of two life assurance companies, the one of which at one time did, while the other is still doing, a considerable business in India, the lives in both having been well selected, has lately been brought to a close. The tables of mortality of the two companies closely resemble one another, and do not, by any means altogether corroborate the opinion which has been expressed pretty freely, that the death-rate in India has decreased very considerably of late years. These results have never yet been published, and as I am able to lay them before you for one of the companies—the one, namely, still carrying on business—and it may interest you to listen to them, I will here give them, contrasting the rate of mortality with that of the English life table founded on the death-rate in this country, and of Brown's civil and military tables above alluded to. The observations extend from 1846 to 1873, and embrace 331 deaths, civil and military lives being both included.

EAST INDIES.

Ages.	English No. 1 Table.	Assurance Company's Experience.	Brown's combined Civil.	Brown's combined Military.
20-30	9·5	18·6	17·8	27·2
30-40	10·8	17·3	17·3	28·5
40-50	14·1	25·1	19·9	29·5
50-60	22·3	36·6	25·2	27·0
60-70	42·3	94·1	42·9	43·5
70-80	91·5	..	74·6	90·3

In the case of the last two tables, the low death-rate at the higher ages is to be accounted for by the fact that these observations include retired lives living in this country, while belonging to the pension funds, whereas the company's experience only includes persons while resident in India.

I may mention that the mortality of the same company from 1873-75, including 39 civil and 20 military deaths, has also been calculated and compared with that of the period of 1846-73, civil and military lives being separated; with the result that the total death-rate among the civil lives is identical with the whole experience of the company during the previous period, while the military lives only show a slight improvement. This bears out the fact I have already stated, viz., that the improvement in the death-rate in India is by no means so decided as has been in some quarters represented.

After the East Indies we may find it interesting to glance at the West Indies, as the next most important of tropical countries, from an assurance point of view. The company above alluded to has also made an investigation of the deaths which have taken place among lives assured with it in the British West Indies, with the curious result that the West Indian deaths, 394 in all, are in number identically the same with those which have been expected according to the same company's East Indian experience table, which I have just quoted from. The deaths, however, did not occur at the same periods of life, the West Indian deaths being more numerous at the ages 40 to 60, while the East Indian deaths preponderated below age 30, and at ages over 60.

The mortality per 1,000, according to this West Indian table, is as follows; and, to facilitate the comparison, I shall repeat the English death-rate and the East Indian figures I have already given:

WEST INDIES.

Ages.	English No. 1 Table.	Company's Experience, West Indies.	Company's Experience, East Indies.
20-30	9·5	13·6	18·9
30-40	10·8	18·5	17·3
40-50	14·1	27·0	25·1
50-60	22·3	37·6	36·9
60-70	42·3	58·9	94·1
70-80	91·5	106·9	..

There is one distinction to be drawn apparently between the risk of life in the East and West Indies. In the East Indies the possessor of a vigorous constitution fresh from Europe—once he has learned the ordinary rules of living which he can do in a very few weeks—has for some years, if he respects them, a favourable prospect of life, as compared, I mean, with that of Europeans in India as a body; but after a time he begins to succumb to the climate, and the longer he continues to reside in the East the less easily does he appear to be able to resist it, and eventually he very frequently breaks down under an enfeebled constitution, which becomes unable to battle longer against its injurious powers. His descendants, too, if they remain in India, become a puny race, and die out after one or two generations, unless they have the benefit of a change to a temperate climate, or of a fresh infusion of European blood.

In the West Indies, on the contrary, medical men are agreed that the great danger is in new arrivals, before their constitutions become adapted to the climate; after which, except in very unhealthy districts, the prospects of longevity become favourable, and are spoken of by many of the local physicians, though doubtless with some exaggeration, as being equal to those of persons resident in this country.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—I have read with some interest your article on "The Future of English Women." Mrs. Orr, who is in opposition to Mrs. Fawcett, cannot, I fancy, be burdened with several daughters, or she would write differently about the re-conquest by women of her proper sphere—the organisation, that is, of the household. I have six daughters, but I do not take up the refrain

"It is matrimony, it is matrimony
That is a women's sphere."

What a look-out for me and them if I did! What a miserable mother of six grown-up daughters Mrs. Orr would make! What miserable beings would Mrs. Orr make of her six grown-up daughters! They cannot all of them "organise the household," and those who do not have "no sphere to re-conquer," but are consigned to indolence and vacuity.

There are a great many widows and unmarried women in the world—what are they to do? Are they to listen only to the voices coming from the past? But though poets may sing, ministers preach, and writers repeat that sweet sentiment, what are you going to do? Are you going to compel the men to marry all the women right and left? I have seen women to my failing to marry! but the men were not forthcoming. Are men to be henceforth pursued like unstricken deers by a mob of anxious but humble Dianas? In days to come, when men and women are independent of each other, marriage will be what it ought to be. The best man be joined together by the old rotten rope of interest, that is liable to be broken at any moment. It stands to reason that a woman wont marry for the mere sake of a home, if she is capable of making one herself. There would be no degrading fear of being an old maid, if women could support themselves, could do more than wait to be asked in marriage? Give woman as many fields to work in as man has, and let it be thought as much a disgrace for her to earn a living as for him to do so, and that will be enough. It vexes me to hear it said "Women want to wear the breeches;" they don't want anything of the kind; they prefer muslin to broadcloth, they naturally hanker after good opinion and admiration, but they can do better without than without admiration. I am sick of the talk that woman's only sphere is marriage. Marrying for a home or for fear of being called an old maid, is no more true marriage than the blush bought for money is true modesty.

It is sometimes said that men like women to cling to them like ivy to the oak; it is indeed a sweet and lovely sight to see such true dependence, &c., &c., but if men think that women should be ivy, they should convert themselves into oaks. Be sweet, be sure, be sweet, be proof of such change, and if the ivy has no tree to cling to, or if, the tree, to which she clings should fall, what becomes of the creeper, if it can but creep? It is well enough for the woman, sitting with her feet on the warm hearth, to talk about what makes the poor drunkard's wife down the street shiver; but it is not the

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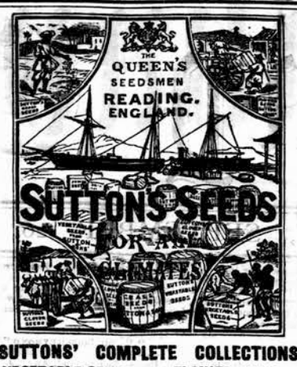

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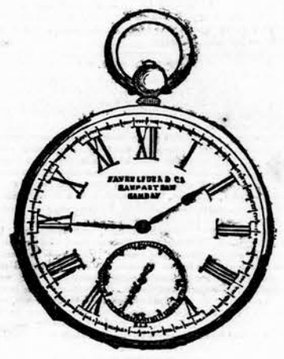

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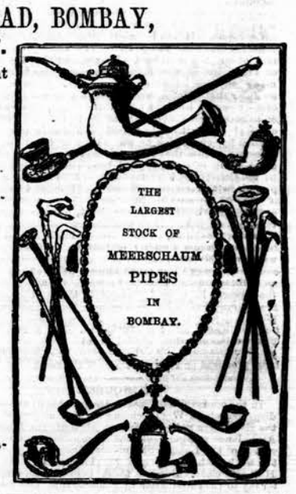

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